"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Snow or rain to-day, colder to-night; fair, colder to-morrow; shifting gales.
☞ For full weather report see Page 14.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,425. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1913.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York Jersey City and Newark, Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

MAJOR HAGADORN BEFORE ARMY COURT

Report of Adverse Decision for Disobedience, with Recommendation for Reprimand.

CLIMATE RUINED HIS HEALTH

Permission to Quit St. Petersburg Post Granted and Revoked as He Was Leaving—To be Reprimanded.

It became known yesterday that a courtmartial, the calling of which, by order of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, the Chief of the General Staff, caused more genuine regret in the army than had any similar proceeding in years, convened on Governors Island last week for the purpose of trying Major Charles B. Hagadorn, military attaché of the American Embassy in St. Petersburg, for disobedience of orders. There is no better known officer of his rank in the army than Major Hagadorn, and there are few whose records of service in this and foreign countries is more enviable.

The findings of the court were filed with Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, commanding the Eastern Division of the army, on Wednesday, and it is believed that the verdict will be made public today. It is reported that the court found that Major Hagadorn "had failed to obey an order" and that it has recommended that he be reprimanded by the Commanding General of the division. The findings, it is understood, have been approved by Gen. Barry.

The case has attracted much attention throughout the army, not only because of the personal popularity of Major Hagadorn, but also because of the fact that the place of military attaché in St. Petersburg ranks in importance with the London, Paris and Berlin appointments. Major Hagadorn was one of the first officers to be honored with a foreign appointment by President Wilson. But the St. Petersburg climate proved to be one that Major Hagadorn could not endure, and within the very first month of his service, which was September last, he lost thirty pounds, and half as much more in the following month. Being a man of great physical strength, Major Hagadorn became greatly worried as a result of his rapid and unexpected decline, and the matter so preyed upon his mind that he seemed, as an officer put it yesterday, "to lose his grip on himself."

Asked to be Relieved.

About six weeks ago Major Hagadorn cabled to the War Department that his health was giving way under the strain of the rigorous climate of the Russian capital, and asked that he be relieved from duty as Military Attaché and be permitted to return to the United States at his own expense. Major Hagadorn explained that his physical condition was such that he felt that he could no longer discharge his important duties without seriously and perhaps permanently impairing his health. The War Department cabled back, granting the request, and Major Hagadorn packed up preparatory to leaving St. Petersburg.

His baggage was checked to Berlin, his railway transportation arranged, and the Attaché was on his way to the station when he got another cablegram from the War Department, this one telling him to remain in St. Petersburg and to make his application for relief through the Embassy. The cablegram stated that this was the course to be followed unless he had "already started."

The sick officer decided that as he had already checked his baggage to Berlin, had bought his ticket, and had his money transferred, he was technically started, and that was the interpretation he gave to the second cablegram. He continued on his way, and three weeks later he walked into the War Department and reported to the Chief of Staff. Gen. Wood was taken entirely by surprise. Major Hagadorn gave his side of the case, and his appearance bore out his statement that his health had failed to an alarming extent during his absence in Russia.

Court-Martial Ordered.

Gen. Wood, however, had but one action that he could take, and that was to order Gen. Barry to try Major Hagadorn for disobedience of orders in that he left his post after having received orders to remain there from his superiors in Washington. Gen. Barry accordingly named the court and appointed Col. Samuel E. Allen, Coast Artillery Corps, commanding Fort Hamilton, as its President, and Capt. James J. Mayes of the Twenty-ninth Infantry as Judge Advocate. Major Gordon G. Heiner of the Coast Artillery Corps acted as counsel for Major Hagadorn.

The court concluded its hearings on Saturday and on Wednesday its findings and recommendations were filed with Col. William G. Haan, Chief of Staff of the Eastern Division on Governors Island. Col. Haan in turn handed the papers to Gen. Barry who approved the findings, it is believed, and in accordance with the recommendations of the court, wrote the reprimand, which is understood to be in many respects a mild one, owing to the fact that there can be no doubt but Major Hagadorn's physical breakdown was a serious one and that he has not yet fully recovered from it. It is also quite probable that Gen. Barry took into consideration the splendid record of Major Hagadorn in the course of an active career of nearly twenty-five years.

Major Hagadorn is a native of New York the home of his family being in Binghamton. He entered West Point in 1885 and was graduated four years later, among his classmates being Major James E. Normoyle of the Quartermaster's Corps and Major Sydney A. Cloman of the Infantry, the last named being a former Military Attaché to the Embassy in London. Major Hagadorn began his service as a Second Lieutenant in the Twenty-third Regiment of Infantry and with the exception of two short tours of duty with the Seventeenth and Twelfth Regiments his entire field service has been with that command. He was also for several years assistant professor of drawing at West Point. He was the commanding officer at Laredo, Tex., opposite Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, during the Madero Revolution, and was on duty with his regiment in Texas City when President Wilson appointed him Military Attaché to St. Petersburg. He has served in Cuba and the Philippines. After Major Hagadorn is informed of the verdict in his case, it is understood, he will then be ordered to rejoin his old regiment, the Twenty-third, in Texas City.

The Reputation of Deerfoot Farm Sausages has caused many imitations. Examine the wrapper and be sure you get the GENUINE—the finest pork sausage made. They contain the best parts of the pig, flavored with choicest spices. New York store, 172 Chambers Street.—Adv.

MAVERICK DIVIDES MILLION.

Christmas Gift to the Five Children at a Family Reunion.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Dec. 25.—William Maverick, Sr., the oldest living native San Antonian and one of the richest men in this section, as a Christmas gift to-day divided properties valued at $1,000,000, giving about $200,000 each to his three sons, daughter, and a daughter-in-law the widow of Dr. Augustus Maverick who was killed last August while defending his home from a negro. Mr. Maverick retained only enough of his fortune to keep him in comfort for the rest of his life.

The sons are William Maverick, Jr., Robert Maverick, and Lewis Maverick, the daughter, Mrs. Carl Hahn of New York. All five beneficiaries were present at a Christmas reunion at the family home here. The property distributed includes the Soledad block, the University block and the Crockett block, office building properties, besides other city property and tracts of land outside the city.

BLIND SANTA STRICKEN.

Peddler Falls to the Street While Bearing Gifts to Children.

Boys who had received presents of candy and toys on previous Christmas Days from William Delt, a blind peddler, went yesterday to his stand at the foot of the stairs of the Lackawanna Station at Harrison, N. J., to wish him a merry Christmas. Delt was not there, and when some of the boys went to his house they found that he had suffered a paralytic stroke.

The blind man, who weighed 250 pounds, fell to the street while he was crossing the car tracks in front of his home on Railroad Avenue as he started out with the stock of Christmas gifts for the children. He was carried inside by the street car crew, and a physician who was summoned said that there was little chance for his recovery.

MAN KILLED IN BREAD RIOT.

Five Policemen Hurt in Fight with Unemployed at Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 25.—Rafael Adames, a Mexican, was killed and five policemen were injured to-day in a riot at the Plaza, when the policemen strove to break up a meeting of several hundred unemployed and hungry men. Twenty of the rioters were arrested.

When the police arrived on the scene and began to clear the streets, stones were thrown and clubs used by the men who had been listening to speeches. Adames was one of the leaders in resisting, and was shot by a policeman.

Although the rioters fought vigorously, none was armed, and the police suffered injuries from clubs and stones only. The Plaza finally was cleared, and the disturbance ended.

DEAD UNDER WRECKED CAR.

Police Think Motorman May Have Expired Before Accident.

Henry Fricke, a motorman, was killed yesterday morning when his Bay Ridge car jumped the track at Sixty-ninth Street and Thirteenth Avenue, Brooklyn. When the man's body was taken from under the car it was found the only apparent injury he had suffered was a cut on the left side of his cheek. Because of this there is reason, the police say, for the belief that he died while his car was coming down the incline at that point, and he was thrown under the car when, in taking the curve, it jumped the track.

Fricke was bringing his car from the Sixty-fifth Street loop to Ulmer Park. In rounding the turn at Sixty-ninth Street and Thirteenth Avenue it jumped the track, ran up on the sidewalk, and smashed in the front windows of a saloon on the corner. Fricke was 59 years old, and lived at 356 Second Street, Brooklyn.

SEWS UP A MAN'S HEART.

Patient Is Conscious for an Hour and a Half Under Remarkable Operation.

Two men who were walking along Van Brunt Street, Brooklyn, at 7 o'clock last night at De Graw Street found a man unconscious and bleeding from a wound in the breast. The man, identified as Vincenzo Lauro of 240 Degraw Street, was taken to the Holy Family Hospital.

Dr. Frederick Dillenuth decided that he had received a knife wound in the heart, and that the only thing that could save him was the heroic operation of sewing up the heart.

Dr. Raymond Sullivan, a visiting surgeon, was called. He decided upon the operation, and enlisted the assistance of Drs. Edwin Fiske and Dillenuth. The man was put on the operating table at 8 o'clock. Cocaine was used as an anaesthetic, because a patient succumbs peacefully to its influence.

The cocaine, which was injected, deadened Lauro's nerves without taking away his consciousness. A blindfold was placed over his eyes, but he remained in possession of his senses throughout the operation, which lasted an hour and a half.

After an incision had been made in Lauro's left side it was found that the knife had pierced the left lung and entered the heart at the left ventricle. The lung first was drained. It was left to heal of itself, and the surgeon then, according to the report given at the hospital, drew up the wound in the walls of the heart with six stitches. He used six more stitches in sewing up the pericardium or outside covering of the heart. Then the incision in Lauro's side was closed.

Lauro had remained conscious all this time, although he was restrained so that he could not move any of his limbs. After the operation was completed the bandage was taken from his eyes, and one of the physicians asked:

"How are you feeling?"

"Much better," said Lauro.

The physicians were much encouraged over the condition of the patient and they hope that he will recover.

TUGBOAT CAPTAIN KILLED.

Expires from Shock After Falling Into the East River.

John Anderson, a tugboat Captain well known in this harbor, died last evening at the foot of Fourth Street, Long Island City. He brought a railroad float down the river and tied up for the night at Long Island City. In going ashore he fell overboard.

Capt. Anderson wore a heavy overcoat, but he managed to keep afloat until a boat was lowered. He died from shock while Dr. Brooks of St. James's Hospital was working over him.

COAST LINE'S "FLORIDA SPECIAL." 27th Season of Florida's Finest Train. 12:38 noon, effective Jan. 5. 3 other Ltd. Trains Daily: 9:15 A.M., 8:34, 9:30 P.M. 1218 B'way. —Adv.

LONG ACRE CO. SEEKS $5,000,000 DAMAGES

Will Name Edison Co., A. N. Brady Estate, and Consolidated Gas Co. as Defendants.

PAPERS BEING DRAWN UP

Complaints Will Aver That It Has Been Kept Out of Business for Years by Various Pretexts.

Papers in damage suits for sums aggregating several millions of dollars are being prepared by lawyers for the Long Acre Electric Light and Power Company against the New York Edison Company, the Consolidated Gas Company, and the estate of Anthony N. Brady. The claims for damages are based on the general allegation that for about five years the Edison Company, with all of its allied interests, prevented the Long Acre Company from doing business and so deprived it of profits to which it was entitled and which it reasonably could have expected to earn.

The complaints will set forth that every legal and commercial artifice was resorted to by the interests threatened by the Long Acre Company to keep the latter concern out of the business field which it had a right to enter and that some of the acts resorted to were in direct opposition to public policy and against the public interests. It also will be asserted that all the time it was fighting for its existence in the courts the rights and interests of the Long Acre Company were constantly threatened and jeopardized by the Edison Company and its business connections, and that if it had not been for the unfair means adopted by the Edison Company the Long Acre Company would now be a well-established and prosperous concern.

John C. Sheehan, speaking for the Long Acre Company, said yesterday:

"The men interested in the Long Acre Company are of the opinion that their interests have been damaged to the extent of at least $5,000,000 by the antagonism of the Edison Company, the Consolidated Gas Company, and by the late Anthony N. Brady and his associates, who fought the Long Acre Company under his direction and the direction of the Directors of various companies largely, if not wholly, controlled by him.

"The decision of the Court of Appeals last week in favor of the Long Acre Company made it plain that from the first we had a right to enter the electric lighting and power field, and that we would surely have done so if the interests threatened by the new company had not prevented us. Now we shall try to make these powerful corporations pay us for the loss we have sustained.

"There is not the slightest doubt but that Mr. Brady was especially active in preventing us from beginning business. While plans for financing the Long Acre Company were under way Mr. Brady directed the Central Trust Company to buy up a big block of bonds of the Long Acre Company on which the interest had not been paid. These were fifty-year 5 per cent. bonds. Mr. Brady agreed to refund the money spent for the purchase of the bonds together with interest. I say there is no doubt about this, because Mr. Brady himself admitted that the bonds were bought for him. At the time he was either President of the Edison Company or Chairman of its Board of Directors.

"Mr. Brady paid 132 for the bonds. The market price was only 70. Having procured the bonds, the Central Trust Company—still acting, I believe, for Mr. Brady—directed the Metropolitan Trust Company to bring foreclosure suit against the Long Acre Company. This suit was tried last Spring before Justice Greenbaum, in the Supreme Court. In August permission to foreclose was denied. The Long Acre Company paid to the court about $100,000 for back interest on the bonds.

"A contract was made by Harvey Fisk & Sons to finance the Long Acre Company. As soon as this became known Frank A. McIntyre, who owned a few shares of the Manhattan Transit Company, brought suit to set aside the contract made with Fisk & Sons. That action is still pending. And this was the way it went from the very beginning of our effort to enter the field against the Edison Company.

"As long ago as 1907 the Court of Appeals affirmed the right of the Long Acre Company to use the conduits of the Consolidated Subway and Telegraph Company, for running its wires. The Long Acre Company was ready to begin work when the public service law was enacted, and we had to gain permission of that commission to issue additional bonds for improvements. Permission was denied, and then we began a fight in the courts where the decision of the commission was overruled.

"The Edison Company always appeared as the enemy of the Long Acre Company. The Consolidated Subway Company is owned by the Edison Company, and so we had a hard fight because we were fighting against several powerful companies. All the power and influence of these various concerns were joined against the Long Acre Company.

Asked when the suits against the two companies and the estate of Mr. Brady would be ready to file Mr. Sheehan said:

"As soon as the lawyers can get the papers ready. I hope it will be only a matter of a few days. The Edison Company and the Consolidated Gas Company will find that they are now fighting a company that already has won its biggest legal battles, and that as a result of these victories all the money we want and all the help we need is at hand. The real struggle is over. We are very hopeful of compelling the Edison Company and its allied interests to pay into the treasury of the Long Acre Company the money that would surely have been earned if those interests had not kept us out of business."

BOY KILLS PLAYMATE.

Pastor's Son Shoots Another Lad Accidentally with a Rifle.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Dec. 25.—While playing with a rifle at noon to-day Monroe Kniskern, 13 years old, a son of the Rev. E. M. Kniskern, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of this place, shot and killed a playmate, Edward Webb, 14 years old, accidentally. The bullet struck Webb in the back of the head and penetrated his brain.

Monroe Kniskern was prostrated by the death of his playmate, and a physician was called to attend him.

Continued on Page 2.

Four Questions Answered With Authority.

Is the President's Vision True or Illusive?
Is the Tango Harmful to Middle-aged Dancers?
Is the College Student a Joke?
What Will the New Compensation Law Do?

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

WANTS U. S. INQUIRY IN CALUMET HORROR

Moyer, Head of Miners' Federation, Lays It to Strikers' Foes and Telegraphs to Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

CALUMET, Mich., Dec. 25.—A complete list of the victims of last night's panic in Italian Hall, when a false alarm of fire stampeded a crowd of 700 persons at a Christmas celebration, places the total number of dead at seventy-two. The disaster has plunged this strike-ridden community into such a state of gloom that all the holiday spirit has vanished, and instead of celebrating the whole mining district has turned to with a will to console and aid the scores of stricken families.

The search for the man who is said to have uttered the cry of fire which caused the panic is being pursued relentlessly in every nook and cranny of the copper region, but so far it has been futile. Half a dozen versions of the cause of the panic are afloat, but the officials of the Western Federation of Miners and members of the local unions hold to the theory that a man ran up the stairs and uttered the fatal cry.

It became known here to-day that Charles H. Moyer, President of the Miners' Federation, had telegraphed to President Wilson and Secretary of Labor Wilson demanding a Federal investigation of the cause of the disaster, and this became one of the chief topics of public discussion.

Mr. Moyer is outspoken in his expressions regarding the cause of the panic, and he says if it had occurred at a meeting of members of Citizens' Alliance families the Alliance would have gone out en masse and murdered hundreds of strikers, while the strikers attempted no reprisals, although he insists he had difficulty in restraining them. It is feared that, as a result of his statements and the various vague rumors that a Citizens' Alliance member was responsible for the panic, the conditions of lawlessness which existed a few weeks ago will be renewed. Hundreds of deputies who had been laid off by the Sheriff are being put to work again to prevent any disturbance. Moyer says he can produce five witnesses who will swear that the man who spread the alarm wore a Citizens' Alliance button.

"Many of our people have been arrested in the last few months for nothing, but there has not been a single arrest in this affair," said Moyer.

Gov. Ferris this afternoon sent this telegram to Moyer:

"I am at your command for rendering all possible assistance to those stricken down in last night's awful disaster. All Michigan is in sorrow."

Detectives Fix No Blame.

Detectives from three agencies have been running down vague clues regarding the cause of the calamity, but they have had no more success in fixing the blame for the disaster than have the police, the Sheriff's deputies, and the miners' committees. They have the testimony of two women, a Mrs. Caesar and Mrs. Jacob Lustig, who say they sat near a man in the middle of the hall who first raised the cry of fire. Mrs. Lustig said she attempted to quiet the man, who was greatly excited. The women are able to give only vague descriptions of the man. Mak Saari, a striker, who stood at the doorway of the hall with his two small boys, says that no one ran up the stairs crying "Fire!" as is charged by many others who were present. Saari attempted to escape when the stampede started, but was caught in the rush with his two children. One of the children was killed and the other was badly injured.

A great mass meeting of Calumet citizens was held this afternoon to express sympathy and devise ways and means to ameliorate the sufferings of those on whom death had fallen so heavily. A committee of twelve was appointed to visit each individual home of the bereaved families and ascertain what financial assistance was necessary. Unlimited funds are assured and no outside aid will be necessary.

"With the kindest feeling for those who offered it, we ask no outside help," says the resolutions of sympathy adopted at the meeting. "These are our own people, and this is our sacred privilege to care for our dead and to comfort the living."

Mr. Moyer's statement that no benefits from the citizens would be accepted was disregarded. The strikers also met this afternoon and appointed a committee comprising representatives of the nationalities of the victims to call on the stricken relatives and learn their wishes regarding the funerals. This committee will meet to-morrow morning to make arrangements for the services.

Five injured persons are in the hospitals. Three little girls in the Calumet and Hecla Hospital were on duty to be up and about, and they romped around the Christmas tree set up for the patients of the hospital, unaware of the fate which had overtaken some of their brothers and sisters and the father of one of them. A boy of 7 or 8 years of age who was taken to one of the morgues showed signs of life soon afterward, but no restoratives and no physician were immediately available, and he died. One couple entered the Town Hall, where all the bodies had been gathered, to look for their missing child. Their hopes ran high when they had looked at seventy of the bodies and failed to find their child, but the last body they viewed, the seventy-first, was that of the missing one.

Many Heroic Acts.

Members of the Fire Department relate many instances of heroic attempts to rescue the panic-stricken people in the hall. Patrick Ryan arrived at the hall a few minutes after the crush occurred at the foot of the stairway. He estimated that there were about one hundred persons piled on top of each other when he reached the entrance of the building. The pile of crushed and smothering humanity reached to about half the height of the stairway. They were wedged in so tightly that it was impossible to extricate any from the foot of the stairs. A small boy caught hold of Mr. Ryan's hands and begged to be rescued. The fireman succeeded in pulling the boy part way out, but he was unable to extricate the little fellow's legs. The human mass kept pressing down and it was impossible to save the boy, and he died while the fireman was trying to drag him out. A girl of eight or nine grasped the hands of Angelo Curio, another fireman, kissed them, and implored him to save

MUSICIANS WON'T AID HAMMERSTEIN

Retiring Union President Thinks Well of Suggested Mediation, Other Members Don't.

Musicians' Mutual Protective Union No. 110 of the American Federation of Musicians is not likely to accept a suggestion made to its President that influence be brought to bear on the Metropolitan Opera House Company to induce that company to cease its opposition to Oscar Hammerstein's plans to open a rival opera house. James Beggs, President of Union No. 110, who lives at 3,082 Surf Avenue, Coney Island, said to a TIMES reporter last night:

Says Union Might Mediate.

"Mr. Hammerstein came to me a few days ago and reminded me that he had always been very fair to the organization. He said that if he were allowed to give opera in this city he would give employment to seventy-five union musicians. He argued that the action of the Metropolitan Opera House Company in getting an injunction to prevent him from opening his new opera house was injurious to our members, and that consequently we ought to take an interest in the matter. He suggested that it was my duty in looking out for the welfare of our members to see if something could not be done through the union to make the Metropolitan Opera House Company recede from its position.

"The relations of our union with the Metropolitan Opera House always have been most friendly, and I do not believe there is any possibility that they will be disturbed because of Mr. Hammerstein's proposal. We have only the friendliest feelings toward both parties. It occurred to me that possibly something might be done by us in the way of mediation, so that these seventy-five men whom Mr. Hammerstein wanted to employ might be put to work.

"I thought that perhaps it might be suggested to the Metropolitan authorities that because of the disagreement with Mr. Hammerstein the musicians, an innocent party, were being made to suffer. I believe that some such proposal as this might be made:

"'Let the injunction be dropped so that Mr. Hammerstein may open his opera house and employ our members, and take proceedings against Mr. Hammerstein for money damages if it be determined that he has broken a contract to remain out of the opera business in this city.

Suggestion, Not Demand.

"No official steps have been taken by any officer of the union for the communication of this proposal. Should it be made it will not be in the form of a demand, but merely as a suggestion. Consequently you can dismiss any thought of a possible strike from your mind. The Metropolitan Orchestra could not strike without the union's approval."

Mr. Beggs retires as President of the union on Jan. 1, and will be succeeded by Edward Porter.

In his most recent published statements Mr. Hammerstein said that he had entirely disposed of his interests in the company he had organized, and that, not being bound by the injunction against him, it would proceed to give opera. The idea that the Metropolitan orchestra, composed of men most of whom have been long in its service and who get in some cases double the union scale of wages, might be drawn into a controversy was flouted at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Members of the orchestra seen last night during an intermission in the concert said that they had not heard of any such proposal, and that Mr. Hammerstein's difficulties were of no interest to them, and verified Mr. Beggs's statement that they could not take strike action without the consent of the union.

Anthony Abarno, the incoming Vice President of the union, who will succeed Nicholas Sanna in that office on Jan. 1, said:

Union Can't Act, Vice President Says

"No such mediation project has been brought before the union, and if it were it would be promptly squelched. We would be in hot water all the time if we mingled in the controversies of outsiders. If we established such a precedent in the Hammerstein matter, we would be drawn into controversies between managers everywhere.

"Such mediation on the part of any officer of the union is entirely outside the scope of his duties. For an officer to undertake such a thing without specific authorization at a special meeting of the whole union would subject him to prompt rebuke.

"There is plenty of work for members of our union, and I am sure the offer of seventy-five positions would not influence our organization to be the instrument of pulling Mr. Hammerstein's chestnuts from the fire, however highly we appreciate fair dealing on his part in the past."

Walter Gordon Merritt of 115 Broadway, a lawyer with much experience in labor cases, called attention to a somewhat similar practice by which employers have been able to use agreements with unions for the defeat of decrees of the courts. He said:

"An ingenious device for the mutual advantage of the employers and the unions in the local building trades is a clause existing in many agreements to the effect that if, through the bankruptcy or insolvency of the owner or builder, the mechanics or contractors have any unpaid claims for material or labor supplied in connection with any uncompleted building, then none of the employers connected with that trade and none of the members of the union will be allowed to work on that building until such claims are fully paid. On account of such provisions as these, which prevail in a number of branches of the building trades, many buildings have long remained unfinished because some new owner or builder, who acquired the buildings in a foreclosure sale, free and clear of all encumbrances, was unwilling to pay the debts of the former bankrupt owner or builder. The property is as completely encumbered with the debts of the former operator as if there had been no decree of sale pursuant to order of court, the object of the law in decreeing the foreclosure sale so that the building may be sold without encumbrances is defeated, and we are confronted with a new kind of lien, created by force in defiance of law."

GLYNN OVERTURES TO MR. WHITMAN

Convinced of His Error, Would Now Like District Attorney's Aid in Graft Prosecutions.

WHITMAN LIKELY TO REFUSE

Probable Compromise on the Selection of One of Mr. Whitman's Assistants for the Task.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 25.—It became known in Albnay to-night that Gov. Glynn has reached the conclusion that he has been in error in his attitude toward District Attorney Whitman and that the District Attorney would after all probably be the right man to run down the leads from New York City into the various sections of the State for the punishment of grafters in highway work.

When Gov. Glynn, with a considerable display of temper, assailed the proposition to make District Attorney Whitman a Special Deputy Attorney General, with State-wide powers, to conduct his graft inquiries into the several counties where conviction of guilty parties could be secured, the newspapers throughout the State took the side of Mr. Whitman. This set the Governor to thinking hard, and the longer he thought the more he became convinced that he had made a mistake.

He also appreciated the fact that the desultory manner in which James W. Osborne, his Special Investigator, was carrying on an inquiry which was well nigh a farce, was also harming him in the eyes of the citizens of the State, and it was learned to-night that he began immediately to mend his fences.

Despite the harsh words Gov. Glynn had to say about Mr. Whitman relative to the plan to make him a State-wide investigator, the Governor turned to him in his predicament, and made overtures to Mr. Whitman to take up the special investigation which Mr. Osborne has made such dismal failure of.

It was said here to-night that the Governor had anticipated that Mr. Whitman would not undertake the Statewide work, though several of the men against whom he has evidence in his John Doe proceedings must be proceeded against in other counties.

Should the overtures to Mr. Whitman fail the Governor, it is said, will ask that one of Mr. Whitman's assistants or somebody satisfactory to Mr. Whitman be recommended to him for designation as a special Deputy Attorney General.

This plan would be agreeable to Mr. Whitman, it is understood, and such a designation is likely to be announced by the Governor in the immediate future.

Mr. Osborne was expected back to Albany to-night in order to be prepared to go on with his inquiry to-morrow, but did not come. His assistant, Arthur Warner, after a talk with Gov. Glynn late yesterday afternoon, left town, and it is believed that he went to New York.

It is the belief here to-night that Mr. Osborne is through and that his resignation will reach the Governor to-morrow.

Gov. Glynn remained at the Executive Mansion all day, where he entertained a houseful of relatives and gave a few hours to the preparation of his annual message to the Legislature on Jan. 7.

TOLMAN WOULD FREE 25,000

Money Lender's Son to Cancel $500,000 in Notes for Pardon.

Elmer E. Tolman, son and business successor of Daniel H. Tolman, the money lender now serving a term in prison of six months, has renewed his offer to surrender without reserve notes amounting to $500,000 and go out of business to secure a pardon for his father, according to Benjamin F. Spellman, counsel for the Tolmans. Application for a pardon for Tolman was made to Gov. Glynn on Tuesday.

Mr. Spellman said last night that Elmer E. Tolman was willing to meet any condition which the Attorney General might wish to impose. In addition to surrendering the notes without reserve of any kind, he is prepared to have the State Attorney draw up the papers in the case should those which he had submitted fail to meet his approval. Mr. Tolman, Jr., moreover, engages to close as many of his places of business as possible by Jan. 1, and all of them by May 1, 1914.

Should further evidence of good faith be desired the applicant would be willing to have the pardon made conditional upon the performance of all promises made.

The notes in question affect 25,000 people, it is said, and most of them represent loans of about $20. This indebtedness would be canceled in each instance.

ALBANY, Dec. 25.—Gov. Glynn reiterated to-night his decision to announce nothing in the matter of the application for a pardon for Daniel H. Tolman. The Governor's attitude toward the proposition of Tolman's attorneys is understood to be unfavorable. When Elmer E. Tolman appeared before him yesterday and made a promise to destroy the notes the Governor remarked that the concession was not enough. Attorney General Carmody could not be seen to-night.

PRISONER HOME FOR XMAS.

Secret Service Officer Stands Good for Westcott's Return to Jail.

CHICAGO, Dec. 25.—In order that a gray-haired father, confined in the County Jail, might celebrate Christmas at home with his eight children, Capt. Thomas L. Porter of the United States Secret Service to-day gave up the pleasure of a Christmas at home. He went to the County Jail and gave his personal word to the jailer for the safe return of Edward Westcott, arrested yesterday on the charge of making counterfeit bills. The Secret Service agent accompanied the prisoner to his home and spent the day with the family, returning Westcott to his cell in the evening.

The sight of a Christmas tree and numerous presents while searching the Westcott home for hidden counterfeit money impressed Capt. Porter.

Latest Shipping News.

BY MARCONI WIRELESS—SS San Fraterno, Sheerness to New York, was 450 miles E. of Sandy Hook at 8:50 P. M.

Lily Drinking Cups are inexpensive. Write Public Service Cup Co., B'klyn, for samples and prices.—Adv.

COUNTESS A NURSE.

Was a Cab Driver and Then a Barber—Now in a Dogs' Hospital.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Dec. 25.—The Countess de la Guerivière, who in 1907 appeared as the first woman cab driver in the streets of Paris, has since then twice changed her "profession."

After a brief success as a "cabby," the Countess, who at one time was very wealthy, but is now forced to earn a living, became a barber's assistant. She then opened a barber's shop on her own account, but this venture did not last long. A few months ago a third change took place and the Countess became a nurse in a Paris hospital for dogs, cats, and birds.

BORN FACE TO FACE.

"Siamese" Girl Twins in Paris to be Separated by Operation.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Dec. 25.—"Siamese" twin girls, a month old, who are joined face to face by a strip of flesh more than an inch thick between their stomachs, have been brought to Paris to be separated by a surgical operation.

A radiograph examination suggests that the twins have no vital organs in common. They are so vigorous that they have been clothed in woolen vests inside which their arms are imprisoned to prevent possible injury to one or the other by their movements.

AIR FEATS ABOVE PARIS.

Guillaux "Loops the Loop"—Police May Proceed Against Him.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Dec. 25.—This afternoon Parisians saw an airman "looping the loop" above the city.

The airman was Guillaux, who was recently suspended as a duly qualified airman by the French Aero Club for ten years.

Twice over the Grand Palace, where the Aero Salon is closing, once over the Bourse, and again over the main boulevards, Guillaux "looped the loop." His performance was the more remarkable because he had only twice before attempted the feat.

It is likely that the police will take action against Guillaux for his latest exploit.

BEACHEY'S 5-LOOP RECORD.

Also Outdoes Pegoud by Double Loop in Aeroplane Near Ground.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 25.—Lincoln Beachey celebrated Christmas to-day by breaking a world's record, looping the loop five consecutive times in an aeroplane from a height of 750 feet and landing in a narrow street on the Panama-Pacific Exposition Grounds.

Beachey turned a double loop at a height of 300 feet, which he says is a record in itself, as Pegoud, the originator of this particular freak of aviation, always has performed from a great height.

LIKE 'FATHER AND SON' IDEA

Many Cities Take Up Movement Started by a Cleveland Man.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 25.—Queries received by Secretary Robert E. Lewis, of the Cleveland Young Men's Christian Association, regarding the "Father and Son" movement launched here indicate that the idea is taking root in many cities.

Washington, Harrisburg, Charleston, West Va., Mansfield, Ohio, and other points as far East as Bangor, Me., and as far West as Denver, have declared their intention of spreading the movement. Civic bodies, and in the case of Harrisburg and Charleston city executives, ask details for carrying out the plan.

Mayor Newton D. Baker, the first of 500 American Mayors asked to issue a proclamation urging fathers and sons to begin the new year with a resolve to be more intimate and companionable, to-day complied with the request in a 200-word document, closing with the words:

"If we can begin the new year with the resolve that our sons shall be more our companions and our fathers more our comrades it will add both to the sweetness of our private life and to the value of our citizenship."

INDIANS HELD AS COINERS.

Arrest of Three Follows Discovery of Counterfeit Plant.

ABERDEEN, Wash., Dec. 25.—Frank Walton, Cleveland Jackson, and Linley Fowler, all Indians, were arrested last night at Tahola, capital of the Quinialt Reservation, charged with counterfeiting. They were brought here to-day, and bound over by a United States Commissioner, bail being fixed at $10,000 for each. They were taken to Tacoma to-night to await trial.

The Indians, it is alleged by Federal officials, had a counterfeiting plant in a shed, and were manufacturing silver dollars of fair quality.

CUTTER HURRIES TO RESCUE

The Seminole Goes to Relief of Schooner In Distress at Sea.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 25.—The revenue cutter Seminole put to sea this afternoon for Diamond Shoals in response to a wireless report that a schooner was in distress there.

The identity of the vessel is not known here.

CRASH INTO TRAIN GATES.

Wrecking of Auto Saves It from Running Into a Train.

Two men in an auto missed death by a few seconds only this evening, when their motor crashed through the gates of the Central Railroad at the Elizabeth Avenue crossing as an express train was approaching. The gates wrecked the auto and kept it from running into the path of the train. Alexander Witheral, who was operating the automobile, told the police that the auto became unmanageable as it got to the railroad crossing.

These in the auto were cut and bruised about the head and face and were removed to the Alexian Brothers' Hospital.

No New Year's dinner complete without ANGOSTURA BITTERS. Delicious appetizer and tonic.—Adv.

HOW BANK LAW WILL WORK OUT

Easier for Country Banks Than for Those of Reserve and Central Reserve Cities.

BULKLEY'S IMPOSING TABLES

Country Banks' Old Reserves Will Pay the New and Leave Surplus of $40,000,000.

CITIES MUST REDISCOUNT

This in Present Reserve Cities Amounts to $44,816,000; in Central Reserve Cities, $126,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—The probable operation of the bank reserve provision of the currency law was indicated to-night by Congressman Robert J. Bulkley of Ohio, a member of the House Banking and Currency Committee.

It is his opinion that, thirty-six months after the new act is in effect, assuming that all national banks enter the system, and basing his calculations on the status of national banks as reported to the Controller of the Currency on Aug. 3, the combined Federal reserve banks would have total assets in cash of $450,215,000 and loans of $171,556,000, or $621,771,000, while their capital would be $53,445,000 and the deposits $568,326,000, totaling the same amount, assuming also that $140,000,000 of Government deposits will be withdrawn from the Treasury and put into the banks.

Mr. Bulkley found this result upon the assumption that the national banks will deposit with the Federal reserve banks the least possible amount—that is, the minimum prescribed under the law.

If all the banks were to enter the system and were to deposit with the Federal reserve bank the maximum amount as reserves in the Federal reserve bank, the total cash and deposits of the Federal reserve banks would be about $100,000,000 greater, or in the neighborhood of $730,000,000. Mr. Bulkley is inclined to believe, figuring only on the national banks in the system, that the amount would be somewhere between these two figures of $621,771,000 and $730,000,000, because it is likely, in his opinion, that the banks would not restrict deposits to the least minimum authorized or keep quite as much of their reserves with these banks as they might under the law.

The final form of the bank reserve section of the currency law, as compromised in conference, was based on computations made by Mr. Bulkley.

The Senate made material changes in this section, and the compromise effected necessitated elaborate calculations to enable the conferees to obtain some conception of the probable effect of the changes as now embraced in the completed law.

Legislators and bankers have been keenly interested in the question how this bank reserve section would work without disturbing business. At the request of THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, Mr. Bulkley prepared a table showing this in a general way after the final readjustment of reserves thirty-six months after the Secretary of the Treasury announces the establishment of a Federal reserve bank. His calculations are based on the only known factor, the total number and condition of national banks as reported recently. The table shows the probable transfers of funds required, supposing that member banks deposit with the regional reserve bank only what the currency law requires:

Country Banks.	
Net deposits Aug. 9, 1913	$3,395,707,000
Deposit of 5 per cent. in Federal reserve banks	$179,753,000
Capital and surplus, $985,550,000, 3 per cent. subscription	29,565,000
United States deposits Aug. 9, 1913	25,144,000
	$234,494,000
One per cent. withdrawal from reserve agents to go into vault	35,957,000
	$270,451,000
Withdrawals would be:	
Two-fifths from central reserve banks	$108,180,000
Three-fifths from reserve banks	162,271,000
	$270,451,000
Present balances with reserve agents	$309,393,000
Withdrawals	270,451,000
Leaving a balance of	$38,942,000
Reserve City Banks.	
Net deposits Aug. 9, 1913	$1,881,647,000
Less country bank withdrawals

country banks	108,180,000
	$386,703,000
Cash holdings, Aug. 9	$407,518,000
New requirement, 11 per cent	147,555,000
Release	$259,963,000

PAYMENT FOR FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

Cash	$259,963,000
Rediscounts	126,740,000
Total	$386,703,000

The figures in this table, as explained by Representative Bulkley, represent what would happen if the national banks carried with the new regional banks the minimum amount required.

Payments by Country Banks.

The country banks on Aug. 9, 1913, had net deposits subject to reserve requirements of $3,595,707,000. Five per cent. is the minimum reserve-member banks are required to carry with the regional reserve banks. It amounts to $179,785,000. The capital of the country banks is $985,559,000, of which they would be required to make 6 per cent. subscriptions to the stock of the Federal reserve banks, half, or 3 per cent., in cash. Therefore, the payment of $29,565,000 is added in the above table. United States deposits would be withdrawn from the regional banks and deposited in the regional reserve banks. Consequently, the country banks, Mr. Bulkley asserted, would have to make a payment of the total amount of Government deposits which they have, and these on Aug. 9 last amounted to $25,144,000.

Adding these to the other payments, the country banks would have to make indicates that they would probably have to pay over about $234,494,000 to the reserve banks. Country banks are now required to carry 6 per cent. reserve against deposits in their own vaults. The new law would permit them to carry as much as 7 per cent. and count it as reserve. In his computations Mr. Bulkley, therefore, added 1 per cent. and assumed that they would withdraw this from their reserve agents and put it in their own vaults as reserve.

This $35,597,000 is 1 per cent. of their deposits subject to reserve requirements and is added to the amount they would have to pay to the Federal reserve banks, according to Mr. Bulkley's computation, making a total withdrawal from reserve agents of $270,451,000.

The balances of all the country banks with reserve agents on Aug. 9 amounted to $309,393,000, and this is accepted by those responsible for the bill as indicating that the country banks could make all the payments required by the new Federal Reserve act by drawing against their reserve agents and still allow $38,942,000, or about one-tenth of their balances, to remain on deposit with their agents.

Statistics furnished to Mr. Bulkley by the Controller of the Currency showed the balances carried by country banks with reserve agents to be about two-fifths in the central reserve banks in Chicago, St. Louis, and New York City and about three-fifths in the reserve banks in the other forty-seven reserve cities. This, Mr. Bulkley thought, shows that about $108,180,000 would be withdrawn by the country banks from central reserve cities, and about $162,-271,000 from the reserve cities.

Condition of Reserve City Banks.

The above table also gives an analysis of the probable situation of the reserve city banks under the operation of the reserve section of the currency law. Their deposits on Aug. 9, 1913, were $1,881,647,000, and if $162,271,000 were withdrawn by the country banks that, Mr. Bulkley asserted, would leave so much less subject to reserve requirements, and, therefore, they would have only $1,719,376,000 deposits, of which they would be required to deposit 6 per cent. with the reserve banks, or $103,158,000.

The capital and surplus of the reserve city banks on Aug. 9, 1913, was $448,623,000, of which they would have to pay in 3 per cent. as one-half of their capital stock subscription. They would also have to give up their Government deposits, and these on Aug. 9, 1913, amounted to $21,883,000.

Mr. Bulkley points out that, under his calculation, the country banks will have withdrawn from the reserve city banks $162,271,000, which, with the payment of about $18,499,000 to be made on account of the reserve city banks, would give $300,770,000 which the latter would have to pay over to the new Federal reserve banks.

Their cash holdings on Aug. 9 last aggregated $240,946,000. If they have deposited, under the new law, when in full operation thirty-six months hence, 6 per cent. of their aggregate deposits in the Federal reserve banks, they would have to keep 9 per cent. in their own vaults, making the total of 15 per cent. required. This 9 per cent. cash reserve would be $154,737,000, releasing $86,209,000 which they now hold in their own vaults.

Balances with Central Banks.

The balances of the reserve city banks with the central reserve banks in New York, Chicago, and St. Louis aggregated $226,327,000 on Aug. 9 last. In order to make his table and computation conservative, Mr. Bulkley estimated that these banks, in spte of the fact that they are not now allowed to count that money as reserve, would still desire to keep about one-fourth of the present balances with these central reserve banks for purposes of exchange and business reasons.

If this should be the practical result, then it would release from the balances with the central reserve banks, which they would be free to draw down, about $169,745,000. Mr. Bulkley estimates that reserve city banks would, under his calculation, have to pay a total of $300,-770,000 to the new Federal reserve banks.

According to his computation, the reserve city banks would be able to pay $86,209,000 of this amount in cash and $169,745,000 by draft on their central reserve agents, and the rest of the $300,770,000 would have to be paid by re-discounts with the Federal reserve banks. Therefore, Mr. Bulkley has estimated that the reserve city banks would have to rediscount about $44,816,-000 with the Federal reserve banks.

The central reserve city banks on Aug. 9, 1913, had net deposits of $1,619,335,000 from which the withdrawals mentioned above would have to be deducted. The table prepared by Mr. Bulkley indicates that the country banks would withdraw $108,180,000 from the central reserve cities and that the reserve city banks would withdraw $169,745,000. This would indicate a total withdrawal on the part of the reserve depositors of $277,925,-000, leaving $1,341,410,000 net deposits subject to reserve requirements.

Against this the central reserve city banks would deposit 7 per cent. with the new federal reserve banks, approximating about $93,898,000; the Government deposits amounted to $4,458,000 in the central reserve city banks on Aug. 9, and the 3 per cent. subscription on capital stock and surplus would be $10,-422,000, making a total of $108,778,000 which the central reserve city banks of New York, Chicago, and St. Louis would have to pay to the new Federal reserve banks for their own account. The payments which the reserve city banks would require them to make would be about $169,745,000, and the country banks would draw against them for $108,180,000, making $386,703,000 in the aggregate that the central reserve city banks would have to pay over to the new Federal reserve banks.

Cash of Reserve City Banks.

The cash holdings of the three central reserve city banks on Aug. 9 aggregated $407,518,000, and the amount of the reserve required under the new bill, if they deposited 7 per cent. with the Federal reserve banks, would be 11 per cent., which they would have to carry in their own vaults, and this is expected to approximate $147,555,000. That, Mr. Bulkley calculates, would release $259,-963,000 of cash, and he asserts that the central reserve city banks could therefore pay to the new Federal reserve banks that sum and they would then probably have to rediscount to the extent of $126,740,000, making a total payment which they would have to make of $386,703,000.

Mr. Bulkley made this recapitulation, showing the situation after these changes were accomplished:

	Bank. Capital.	Reserve.	U. S. Dep.
Country	$29,565,000	$179,785,000	$25,144,000
Reserve	13,458,000	103,158,000	21,888,000
Cent. reserve	10,422,000	93,898,000	4,458,000
Total	$53,445,000	$376,841,000	$51,485,000

The total for country banks would be $234,494,000; of reserve city banks, $138,-490,000, and of central reserve city banks, $108,778,000. The grand total would be $481,771,000.

The recapitulation shows that the country banks would pay $29,565,000 of capital, the reserve city banks, $15,-458,000, and the central reserve city banks, $10,422,000, a total of $53,445,000, this being 3 per cent., or one-half of their 6 per cent. subscriptions to stock in the Federal reserve banks, based on the capital and surplus of the member banks.

They would have to put up reserves of $179,785,000 as country banks, $103,158,-000 as reserve city banks, and $93,898,-000 as central reserve city banks, making a total of $376,841,000, and they would have to give up United States deposits aggregating $25,144,000 held by the country banks, $21,883,000 held by the reserve city banks, and $4,458,000 held by the central reserve city banks, aggregating $51,485,000, making a total of $481,771,000.

Mr. Bulkley indicates how this would be paid as follows:

Bank.	Cash.	Rediscounts.
Country	$35,957,000	.....
Reserve	86,209,000	$44,816,000
Central reserve	259,963,000	129,740,000
Total	$310,215,000	$310,215,000
Banks.	Draft on Reserve.	Draft on Cent. Reserve.
Country	$162,271,000	$108,180,000
Reserve	.....	169,745,000
Central reserve	.....	.....
Total	$171,556,000	$277,925,000

Mr. Bulkley estimates that the country banks, so far from paying any cash, would actually draw cash away and put it in their vaults, and, therefore, the $35,957,000 indicated as "cash" for the country banks is a "minus" quantity. The country banks would, Mr. Bulkley believes, under this calculation, draw on the reserve banks $162,-272,000, and on the central reserve agents $108,180,000. The total of these two figures minus their cash withdrawal would be the amount the country banks would be required to pay—$234,494,000. Similarly the reserve banks would put up in cash $86,209,000, would rediscount $44,816,000, and would draw on the central reserve agents for $169,745,000. The central reserve banks would put up in cash $259,963,000, and would rediscount, according to Mr. Bulkley's estimate, to the extent of $126,740,000.

Assuming that $140,000,000 of Government deposits were withdrawn from the United States Treasury and put into the banks, this being approximately the amount carried in the Treasury from day to day, and would under the new system be deposited in the regional reserve banks, it would, according to Mr. Bulkley's estimate, give the combined Federal reserve banks total assets in cash of $450,215,000 and loans of $171,-556,000, or a total of $621,771,000, while it would give them a capital of $53,445,-000 and deposits of $508,326,000, making a total of $621,771,000.

More Banks Apply.

Though this was a legal holiday and the Treasury was closed, telegrams continued to pour into the office of Secretary McAdoo making application from banks for membership in the new Federal reserve banking system or urging that certain cities be chosen for their location.

Twenty more banks applied to-day for membership, all national except the State Bank of Seattle. The applicants included the Merchants' Bank of Boston, one of the largest there, and the Lincoln National of Rochester, N. Y., the largest national bank in that city.

The banking institutions of Seattle, which city is an active candidate for designation as one of the regional reserve cities, continued to manifest their interest in the new banking system. Many telegrams were received from Seattle and the surrounding territory urging that that city be designated. Two more national banks of Seattle filed applications by telegram for membership, namely, the Dexter Horton National, and the Mercantile National. There are six national banks in Seattle, and all have now applied.

Secretary McAdoo received a telegram from James Speyer, the New York banker, tendering congratulations on the passage of the new currency bill.

George M. Reynolds of Chicago, President of the Continental and Commercial National Bank of that city, telegraphed to Secretary McAdoo that the Executive Committee of that bank had passed a resolution recommending the stockholders to sanction the entrance of the institution into the new Federal Reserve system.

The contest of Dallas, Atlanta, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Seattle, St. Paul, and Kansas City for selection as Federal reserve cities is being actively conducted. Scores of telegrams from business men and bankers, not only in these cities, but in the States in which the cities are situated, and in several instances from neighboring States, are being received, urging the selection of these cities. Many bankers throughout Montana are telegraphing to Secretary McAdoo, urging that St. Paul be designated as a regional reserve centre.

It was expected that Secretaries McAdoo and Houston, the two members of the Reserve Bank Organization Committee, would consider to-day the preliminaries of setting up the new banking system, but the conference was postponed until to-morrow. A statement on the matter will probably be issued by Secretary McAdoo on Saturday night.

ALDERMEN SERVE HOBOES.

Novel Christmas Dinner to 1,500 Tramps in How's St. Louis Quart ·.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 25.—In the reading room of James Eads How, the wealthy tramp in the old Four Courts Building, 1,500 hoboes this evening entertained the members of the House of Delegates, who in turn paid the bills. Soup, sauerkraut, pigs' knuckles, snouts and tails, potatoes, bread and coffee made up the Christmas menu. Five hundred were served at a time from paper platters with tin knives and cups, the city Aldermen serving as waiters and "bus" boys.

Mayor Kiel donated a barrel of apples and all of the other officials made contributions, one giving 2,000 sacks of smoking tobacco. Robert M. Wilson of West Virginia, known as the "King of the Hoboes," told of his experiences as a tramp during the last twenty-three years, ending with the remark that "as long as you treat a hobo as a human being, just so long will he remain human."

A cabaret followed the dinner, and, after the hoboes had displayed considerable talent, social uplift workers preached until one old tramp interrupted with: "Cut out the Christmas cheer talk and give us some more coffee."

Christmas dinners for 1,500 persons were provided by philanthropists at the Coliseum, and the newsboys came in for a feast at Father Dunne's Newsboys' Home, where society women served as waitresses. Mrs. Charles Cummins Collins, a leader in society, opened her Lenox Place mansion to thirty little negro orphans.

Swimmers Brave Coney Island Surf.

Many persons took advantage of the mild weather yesterday to visit Coney Island. Some of them ventured into the sea in the morning. At one bathhouse near the Coney Island * Brighton Beach line 120 bathers were in the water at one time, including Second Deputy Police Commissioner Dougherty, Deputy Fire Commissioner George W. Olvany, Elaine Golden, a professional swimmer, and members of the winter swimming clubs, the "Polar Bears," "Snow Birds," and the "Arctics."

Mrs. Shepard Gives Gold Pieces.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, Dec. 25.—Mrs. Finley J Shepard and John D. Rockefeller made the employes at the railroad station happy to-day. Mrs. Shepard also gave gold pieces to the station men at Irvington. To the telegraph operator she gave $10, and the same to the managers of the telephone offices in Irvington and Tarrytown. To the eleven telephone girls she gave $5 gold pieces. The men on her estate received turkeys and potatoes. John D. Rockefeller distributed $10 gold pieces among the telegraph operators and telephone girls.

DINNER FOR 5,000 IN BIG TIM'S MEMORY

Christmas Feast for Bowery "Down and Outs," Just as in Other Years.

60,000 OF CITY'S POOR FED

Salvation Army Gives Away Meals for 33,000—Sullivan's Successor Distributes 1,500 Yuletide Baskets.

More than 5,000 of the Bowery's "down and out" army ate their Christmas dinner in memory of Big Tim Sullivan yesterday. It was just such a dinner as the famous "Big Fellow" used to give in the days when his word was law south of Fourteenth Street, but it was not the merry feast of the olden days. There was a touch of sadness in the air in what was formerly only a merry gathering, for the dead chieftain was in everybody's mind, and all the talk was of him and the things he used to do to make life more bearable for the Bowery's host of the unfortunate. There were scores of other dinners for the poor throughout the five boroughs, and Christmas baskets to feed 39,000 persons were distributed by the Salvation Army and the Volunteers of America. In all not less than 60,000 men, women and children enjoyed Yuletide feasts provided by public and private philanthropy.

This year it was Patrick H. Sullivan, only surviving full brother, and Lawrence Mulligan, the dead man's half brother and most intimate friend and political associate, who provided the Sullivan Christmas dinner. As was the custom of other years, tickets were distributed which at a later date will entitle the holder to a pair of new shoes and a pair of warm woolen socks. A pipe and tobacco for every man was also a part of the memorial dinner to the late Tammany leader.

Dinners to Continue.

"As long as Paddy and I have a cent," said "Larry" Mulligan, "just so long will we continue to give this Christmas dinner in memory of Tim. It was his desire that the dinner should always be provided for the poor chaps of the Bowery, and we intend to see to it that his wishes are carried out."

The dinner was served in the club rooms of the Timothy D. Sullivan Association, at 259 Bowery, in the same big room where Big Tim's body lay in state a few months ago, and where practically every man of the 5,000 who partook of yesterday's feast had looked for the last time upon the dead man's features. Harry Appelbaum, who was Big Tim's secretary, had charge of the arrangements for the dinner, and his instructions were to make it the best that had ever been served along the Bowery. Of turkey alone there was more than 5,000 pounds, and there was a mince pie for every diner, not to mention all the celery, potatoes, cranberry sauce, the thousand loaves of bread, and enough coffee, as one of the old-time beneficiaries put it, "to float a ferryboat."

There was an orchestra of six pieces, and at 10 A. M., when the doors were thrown open for the first relay of Christmas dinner destroyers, there was a line of ragged men waiting that extended from the club doors a block and a half in either direction, and from then until 5 P. M., when the dinner ended, there was never a time when the line was not at least half a block long.

Greetings for the Diners.

The "down and out" friends of Big Tim were greeted as they filed into the big room, where the three long tables were piled high with food, by Patrick Sullivan, Mr. Mulligan, Timothy D. Sullivan, son of Patrick and one of Big Tim's favorite nephews; Harry Oxford, "Col." Mike Padden, Baker Calvert, Denny Sullivan, Carmino Maresco, Henry Duckett, Sam Jackson, Charles Saladino, Mike Camino, and a dozen or more of the old time friends of Big Tim. To every man was given a hearty "Merry Christmas."

The crowd was fed in relays of 500 each, and "Sarsaparilla" Riley, who knows everybody along the Bowery, stood at the door and kept tab on all who partook of the Sullivan bounty, so as to reduce to a minimum the number of those who like to eat twice and sometimes three dinners within as many hours.

The first to enter the clubhouse were the physically afflicted, those who were lame, those whose systems were racked with tuberculosis, the blind, and the half paralyzed.

Many of those who entered the clubrooms acted as if they were going to a funeral instead of to a big Christmas dinner. One of the relays, it was about the third, was perhaps more solemn than all the others, and so it was that a few minutes before the signal to vacate was given an old man in ragged coat and patched shoes arose in his seat and asked those at the tables to repeat in unison, "God bless the soul of Big Tim Sullivan," and the response was as genuine as it was unanimous.

At 4:30 o'clock it was announced that all those to whom tickets for the dinner had been issued had been fed, and that to each had been given a ticket that entitled him to a pair of shoes and a pair of socks. There still remained much of the dinner when the ticket holders had been satisfied, and Mulligan ordered the doors thrown wide open to all who cared to come in. The result was that half an hour later there was not a pound of turkey, not a spoonful of cranberry sauce, or a cup of coffee left, and the first memorial dinner in honor of Big Tim Sullivan had passed into history.

Loft Gives Away 1,500 Baskets.

Congressman George W. Loft of the Thirteenth Congressional District, who succeeded "Big Tim" Sullivan as the representative from that district, gave away 1,500 Christmas baskets to the needy families resident in his district.

The distribution was made from five stations. District leaders of Tammany Hall had charge. At 223 Grand Street Christopher Sullivan was in charge; at 240 Hudson Street, David L. Finn; at 47 Seventh Avenue, David Lazarus; at 4 Second Avenue, Dr. Sol Goldenkrantz; at 207 Bowery, Alderman John White.

Each basket, which provided enough food for a family of five adults, contained a two-pound chicken, a peck of potatoes, a can of peas, six oranges, turnips, cranberries, a can of beans, a package of macaroni, a loaf of bread, a can of corn, coffee and salt.

One little girl wrote to Mr. Loft asking that a ticket be sent her. She said her father was dead and her mother was poor. She had earned a nickel, and 4 cents of it she spent to send the letter and enclose a return postage stamp. The little girl got the ticket which entitled her to a basket of food.

60,000 FED BY CHARITY.

Salvation Army and Volunteers Give Away 39,000 Christmas Dinners.

Sixty thousand poor people in the greater city were fed yesterday by public and private philanthropy. The Christmas spirit spread a broad mantle of charity and generosity from one end to the other of the five boroughs, and few unfortunates were left hungry. Never before were so many of the city's needy ones taken care of at Christmas. There were scores of feasts, and all day the good things were dealt out with open hand. The work of providing general Yuletide cheer continued at some points until late last night.

The Salvation Army and the Volunteers of America were hosts to the largest throngs of Christmas guests. It was estimated that dinners were given to 39,000 persons by these two organizations. In addition to this, the children of the poor got presents and the day was made one of special delight for them.

In the Ninth Regiment Armory, in West Fourteenth Street, the Salvation Army distributed 4,500 baskets of food, each sufficient to feed six persons. At the two Brooklyn branches of the organization another 1,000 baskets were distributed. This was all paid for from the pennies, nickels, dimes, and money collected in the "kettles" on the street corners—some of the contributions the gift of the poor themselves—and in all amounting to $7,000.

Before the opening of the doors of the armory at 10 A. M., dinner seekers were lined up two abreast for two blocks. They were mostly women, some with babies in their arms, others with little children to aid in carrying away the gifts, and nearly all hatless and scantily clad. The line did not decrease when the rain began to fall.

Armory Opened to Crowd.

Although the big armory was then well crowded with the first comers and the baskets were being given out as rapidly as 100 pairs of hands could do it, Miss Eva Booth, commander of the Salvation Army, ordered that all the doors be opened and as many of the women and children as could crowd into the remaining space be admitted. The women and children living at a distance were provided with carfare to return home with their gifts. A few received clothing.

In the afternoon 3,500 boys and girls received presents, which were distributed by twenty Santa Clauses, while the Salvation Army band gave a concert in the balcony. The decorations of the armory included two gigantic Christmas trees on each side of the platform from which the presents were given, each composed of 200 small trees built upon scaffolding sixty feet high.

At the Murray Hill Lyceum, Third Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, Commander Ballington Booth of the Volunteers of America and his assistants distributed 800 baskets of food, each containing dinners for six persons. In addition, 200 baskets of food were sent to families unable to call for them.

At the Bowery Mission.

More than 2,000 hungry men received Christmas boxes of food at the Bowery Mission, 227 Bowery, last night, when that mission held its annual Christmas festivities. The boxes contained a turkey and a ham sandwich, three crullers, one generous slice of apple pie and a pint of boiling hot coffee.

The donation of the boxes of food did not interfere with the bread lines. At 1:30 o'clock Christmas morning 1,000 men received rolls and a pint of coffee, and early this morning the mission performed the same service.

One feature of last night's exercises was the presentation of a Christmas tree by the converts of the mission to James Terry Hunt, 1½ years old. Master Hunt is the son of James Hunt, the general manager of the mission. Mrs. Hunt died three weeks ago.

"Santa Claus and His Factory," a cantata by forty children of Public School District 18, was given at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when families chosen by the Inspectors of the mission assembled in the main hall to see Santa Claus give toys and books and goodies right and left to the children present. The cantata was staged and directed by Mrs. Caroline Blain.

Seventy little boys and girls from families that have felt the influence of the Bellevue Hospital Social Service were the guests of graduate nurses and young women in the social service work in Osborn Hall, the home for graduate nurses, in 426 East Twenty-sixth Street last night. Mrs. William Church Osborn, donor of the hall, was present and assisted the young women, headed by Miss Misses Shields, Graham, Brockman, and Kunze, in the task of distributing dolls to the girls and horns and drums and games to the boys. The gifts were either on or near a fifteen-foot Christmas tree, electrically lighted and glittering under the many tinsel decorations.

John D. Crimmins provided dinners for 200 women and 100 men in the Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, 213 East Seventieth Street. The host donned an apron, and with the assistance of his sons, daughters, and grandchildren, served the old people. The oldest inmate there is Mrs. Ellen Costello, 98 years old.

Dr. John W. Brannan and others provided dinners for patients in Bellevue Hospital, and trees for the children, from which the physicians distributed presents in the various wards and impersonated Santa Claus. Mrs. Robert Stafford, owner of the Hotel Imperial, gave dinners at the hotel to the Newsboys' Home club, after which they were entertained by friends of the hostess with music, singing and stories. Presents were given to each of the guests, some of which were contributed by business concerns. Diners and gifts were provided for the boys at the New York Home for Friendless Boys, 433 East 123d Street.

$358 Raised by Poem in The Times.

As the result of the publication of a poem sent to THE TIMES by Miss Rosa M. Jonas of 53 East Fifty-sixth Street, in behalf of the poor of the Union Colored Baptist Church at 204 West Sixty-third Street, $358 was contributed by the public, which was distributed yesterday at the church by the pastor, the Rev. G. H. Sims, in the form of 190 baskets of food and shoes, clothing, and gifts for the children, benefiting some 700 persons and families.

Mrs. Ellen Maus, wife of Col. L. M. Maus, on duty at Governors Island, presented gifts to each of the 200 military prisoners confined in Castle Williams.

The Alimony Club in Ludlow Street Jail had a turkey dinner, and some of them received packages and daintily scented envelopes during the day, but whether from relenting and forgiving spouses or new admirers the Warden and keepers were unable to learn. There were only seventeen in the Alimony Club yesterday, twenty-seven members having gained their liberty within the last few days by effecting legal settlement of their domestic troubles.

The distribution of 10,000 sausage sandwiches and coffee from a fund provided by prominent persons identified with the Madison Square Christmas tree, which was to have taken place in Madison Square Garden, was called off on account of the rain, and the Salvation Army was requested to make the distribution last night from its various branches and the Bowery Mission.

Among the other Christmas celebrations by private organizations was that of the Tough Club of Greenwich Village, where an entertainment and gifts were provided for the children of the district. William M. Fliess, Jr., gave his regular Christmas dinner to the newsboys of the Brace Memorial Lodging House, 14 New Chambers Street. The hospitals that provided special entertainment for patients were St. Vincent's, New York, Fordham, St. Joseph's, St. Luke's, Washington Heights, Harlem, and the Manhattan State Hospital. At the Catholic Protectory in the Bronx 1,500 boys and 1,000 girls received a special dinner and presents.

All the thousands of inmates in the city prisons, almshouses, and other city institutions enjoyed the usual holiday entertainment.

Elks Give Away 1,500 Baskets.

Many poor families enjoyed dinners supplied to them by the Brooklyn Lodge of Elks. The Elks gave out 1,500 baskets filled with good things to eat

The chief event with the poor "kiddies" of Brooklyn was the Sittig Christmas tree entertainment, held in the afternoon at the De Kalb Theatre, De Kalb Avenue, near Broadway. About 3,500 children from all parts of the borough were in attendance. The youngsters were taken to and from the theatre free of charge by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company. There was a vaudeville performance, after which the youngsters marched up to the stage, where there was a huge Christmas tree. Each received a package of gifts from Santa Claus, otherwise, in this case, John Kupat. The gifts included books, toys, candy, and fruit. This was the twenty-fourth entertainment given by the Christmas tree organization. The founder, Mrs. Frank Sittig, died last August. Congressman William M. Calder, Justin McCarthy, and others, who made brief addresses, told the little ones of Mrs. Sittig's work for them and other poor children.

The bluejackets of the war vessels at the Brooklyn Navy Yard had a day of ease and enjoyment. They had Christmas dinners of turkey, plum duff, ice cream, and other "fixings" aboard the ships and at the Naval Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, and unusual privileges were granted for the day. The fighting craft at the yard include the battleships Wyoming, Utah, Florida and Arkansas; the receiving ship Washington; the Dixie and Ontario, and half a dozen torpedo boat destroyers. The celebration of the day at the yard began at dawn, when "A merry Christmas to all" was signaled from the Wyoming. One after another the warships displayed similar groups of flags. The superstructures of the vessels were decorated with evergreens. In the morning the men of the fleet attended divine service on the ships. The choir of the Roman Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart visited the receiving ship Washington and sang for the men. At sunset the signal flags were lowered and the day's celebration ended.

HOTELS HAD A QUIET DAY.

Times Square Newsboys Christmas Guests at the Imperial.

There were more employes than guests in every hotel in the city yesterday, and activity only began toward the evening, when the dinner parties started. The decorations in the hotels, however, were plentiful and in season. All lobbies were softened with flowers and evergreens, and in many dining rooms were Christmas trees.

Every table in the main dining room of the Belmont bore a sugar-candy ornament made up in brilliant colors. The candy Santa Clauses, flower baskets, and animals were executed with exactness. In the McAlpin, Martinique, Manhattan, and several other hotels, large Christmas trees from which souvenirs were distributed stood in the centre of the dining rooms.

At the Imperial the feature of the day was the newsboys' Christmas tree in the afternoon. One hundred newsboys from Herald and Times Squares were invited, and a real Santa Claus gave each boy a toy, a book, and several articles of clothing. The hotel provided a bountiful dinner and a vaudeville show. The women of the hotel acted as hostesses, and they, with several merchants, donated the toys, books, and clothing.

Presents were distributed among the employes in many of the hotels. In the McAlpin, A. H. Palmer, office manager, presented each of the men under him with a silver pencil and each of the women received a pound of candy and a corsage bouquet. The office force reciprocated by giving Mr. Palmer a heavy gold watch chain with pencil attached. Messrs. Merry and Boomer, the managers, posted printed cards about the office on which they thanked the hotel employes for "individual service" in making the hotel a success during the first year of its existence. The notice said: "From the smallest page on upward to the top of the ladder each has performed his duties faithfully."

The heads of departments and employes in the Hotel Vanderbilt enjoyed a Christmas luncheon and entertainment given by the manager, Walton H. Marshall, on behalf of the directors. Mr. Marshall's native town is Orange, Va., and the chief courses of the menu were Virginia turkey with cranberry sauce, Virginia ham, and delicacies giving a suggestion of the State.

NASSAU COUNTY'S DAY.

Good Fellow Committee Acts as Santa Claus to 500 Families.

Special to The New York Times.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Dec. 25.—The exclusive Nassau County Association, through its Good Fellow Committee, dispensed Christmas cheer to-day to some 500 needy families. The association was formed about a year ago, and this is the first opportunity it has had to paly Santa Claus to Nassau County. Among those who made the distribution possible were Mrs. August Belmont, Miss May Bird, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sergeant Cram, Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Crocker, Dr. C. W. Davenport, Mrs. H. I. Nicholas, the Rev. Richard D. Pope, Frank M. Doubleday, Clarence H. Mackay, Julian A. Ripley, Mrs. Charles C. Rumsey, Mr. and Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. Amos Pinchot, Mortimer, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Mrs. John T. Platt, and John Alberton.

Three weeks ago the Good Fellow Committee was formed. Several thousand dollars was subscribed, and since that time the committee has been busy gathering together toys, clothing, shoes, groceries, and candies. As the goods were purchased they were stored in the homes of the different members. Mrs. Straight's drawing room was one cache and the ballroom of Mrs. Cram another. Miss Mary Malcome, the committee's agent, went around the county and listed those in need or whose means would not allow them to have a regular Christmas time.

DINNERS FOR UNEMPLOYED.

Christmas Feasts Spread for Thousands in Pacific Coast Cities.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 25.—Nobody out of work need have gone hungry in San Francisco on Christmas Day. At the Co-operative Bureau of Employment the tables were set for all that would come, and thousands did. Ten cooks were busy from 3 o'clock this morning until noon.

Many churches are throwing open their doors, to give the homeless sleeping places. "All who apply will receive food and shelter," said Mayor Rolph. "Every man can have a roof over his head and plenty to eat until Monday, when the Supervisors will announce a plan to provide employment."

The number of idle men is estimated at 20,000.

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 25.—Two thousand destitute men were guests of the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company at dinner on board the river steamer Hassalo.

The first relay of guests sat down at 9:45 this morning. Long before that hour the dock where the Hassalo was tied up had become thronged. The way to the steamer led beneath a great American flag. As they passed under nearly all the men doffed their hats.

The guests were fed in relays of 200. Some stood in line several hours awaiting their turn. As the men left the table after eating a pipe and a pouch of tobacco were given to each one.

SANTA IN TRAGEDY HOME.

Fills Children's Stockings Despite the Fact That Their Father Is Slain.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 25.—Ignorant of the fact that their stepfather was in jail accused of having murdered their father, the two small children of Daniel De Villiers, who was shot and killed here in a struggle with Roy L. Glover, a land agent of San Antonio, Texas, delightedly emptied their stockings this morning of gifts placed there by Santa Claus, as impersonated by their sorrowing mother.

Glover was arraigned to-day on the charge of murder. While the warrant was read to him, Mrs. Glover, who formerly was Mrs. De Villiers, was out in the thickest of the final Christmas shopping rush, purchasing gifts for the children.

Glover's preliminary hearing was set for Jan. 2. His wife probably will be the chief witness for him. She says De Villiers had made threats against Glover and freed himself into the Glover home, where the tragedy occurred.

SET FREE FOR THE HOLIDAY.

Forty-five Utah Industrial School Inmates Go Home on Leave.

OGDEN, Utah, Dec. 25.—With their promise to return the only pledge, forty-five boys and young men serving terms at the Utah State Industrial School were released to-day by Supt. E. G. Gowans, after a special ruling by the Board of Trustees. They were all able to reach their homes in time to eat Christmas dinner, and will not return to the State School until Dec. 29.

WHITE CHRISTMAS IN SOUTH

Snow and Cold Furnish Season's Traditional Atmosphere.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 25.—A "white Christmas" greeted the early risers in a radius of 100 miles of Memphis today. Snow began falling shortly after midnight and continued throughout the morning, reaching a depth of two inches in Memphis.

COLUMBUS, Miss., Dec. 25.—With the temperature near the freezing point, snow began falling this morning over a large section of northwestern Mississippi.

MARINERS ENJOY CHRISTMAS AT SEA

Standing Rule on Board Ship Is That Only Necessary Work Shall Be Done on That Day.

TALES OF NOTED CAPTAINS

Capt. Roberts Saw Cook Washed Overboard—A Yuletide Strike—Marines Had Fun with Dow.

In the opinion of nautical experts, Christmas is more widely observed by mariners at sea than any other holiday on the calendar. The Christmas spirit invades the cabin and forecastle of the tramp steamer beating across the Atlantic and the windjammer under close-reefed topsails trying to weather Cape Horn quite as much as it does the spacious saloons of the most luxurious liner.

The standing rule on board ship is to wash down decks early in the morning and then only necessary work is done on board ship Christmas Day.

Capt. E. J. Roberts, marine superintendent of the Cunard Line, said yesterday that he had spent fifteen Christmas days at sea and three of them were off Cape Horn. In his opinion, every Captain afloat, no matter how tough he might be at other seasons of the year, had a bit of Christmas in his heart tucked away in some odd corner.

Capt. David Dow of the Lusitania said before he sailed Wednesday morning that the most eventful Christmas of the twenty he had spent at sea was in 1903, when he was serving as Lieutenant on board the British cruiser Porpoise on the China station.

"The men are allowed the deck to themselves on Christmas day," he said, and the officers lock themselves in their cabins, so as not to interfere with their sports. Two of our marines, both six feet six inches tall, came and knocked at my cabin and said that I would have to take part in the parade. As I hesitated, the gigantic marines started to take the door off its hinges, so I unlocked it and went on deck. I was thrown into a canvas sheet and carried around the decks by four marines while the men sang old-time sea songs."

Capt. Roberts of the American Line steamship New York said his most memorable Christmas was in 1876, off Cape Horn, when he was an apprentice in the clipper ship Bethesda.

"In three weeks' beating against strong westerly gales," he said, "on Christmas Day we were just eighty miles astern of our position on Dec. 4. We lost our foretopmas, and jibboom, and eating for weeks the crew never had their sea boots off except to drain the water out of them. To add a finishing touch, she shipped a big sea over the bows on Christmas morning and washed the plum duff and all the galley gear out of the deck, and the cook with them. The skipper saw the cook go overboard with the cabin coffee pot in his hand, and as the man was struggling for his life in the big green seas he roared through his speaking trumpet, 'Hold on to the pot, man; hold on to the pot.' From what I remember, the doctor, the nickname for the cook of a sailing ship, held on to the coffee pot until he was rescued by the jolly boat's crew, but lost the lid, and the old man docked the cook twenty shillings for it."

Capt. Arthur R. Mills of the American Line steamship Philadelphia, which is now nearing New York, has spent twenty-five Christmas Days at sea in all parts of the world, the majority being on the Atlantic. He says that his most interesting Christmas was spent in Tamatave, Madagascar, when he was second mate of the Black Adder.

"Tamatave was a quaint place in those days," said Capt. Mills, reminiscently, when we were four weeks ago. "The few streets through the village were illuminated with tiny oil lamps. The Malagash used to dig sandpits in the middle of the road, and the stranger always found one as he walked along at night. Our crew struck work on Christmas Day because the Captain had been feeding them every day on pheasants and partridges, which were very cheap in Tamatave, and they wanted salt beef. All hands went ashore, and the Captain had the local police force to bring them back on board.

"Hi Hi, the Police Commissioner, was distinguished by wearing a royal purple sock on his right foot, and he carried a long pipe in his hand. The natives entertained the crew with special brews of toddy made from the cocoanut palms, and the police slept on the sand outside the huts after drinking their share until a move was made to the next Malagash hut. It lasted a week."

Capt. Richard Hayes of the Royal Mail steam packet Orotava has spent twenty-four Yuletide seasons at sea, from the Persian Gulf to the Bering Sea.

"Plum duff was more of a rarity," he says, "in my sailing ship days than it is now, when able-bodied seamen are fed on jam and marmalade and sleep on feather mattresses and go ashore in white shirts. Plum duff depends upon the amount of fruit put into it, and can be made fit for a Prince or for nothing.

"When I was third mate of the old Shannon, in the Calcutta trade, we had a steward that was so mean he would put the duff tin with the flour by the galley door and then go aft to throw the plums in. One Christmas Day we were off the Cape of Good Hope in a strong northwest gale, with a heaving sea, and the second mate and myself had dinner with the Old Man, while the mate walked the poop, as it was his watch on deck. When the plum duff was brought to the cabin Bill Willis gave one glance at it and then stood up and pulled off his coat, with a determined air.

"What on earth are you going to do, Mr. Willis?" asked the Captain.

"Sir," replied Willis, "I am going to try and jump between the plums."

YULETIDE TRUCE IN STRIKE.

Denver Miners Forget Strife Celebrating Round Christmas Trees.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 25.—In the coal mining districts, where several thousand men have been on strike since Sept. 23, strife was forgotten to-day and Christmas good-will was in evidence.

Christmas exercises were held in each of the

DAILY WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

PLEA FOR BRITISH EXHIBIT AT FAIR

London Economist Remarks That It Would Cost No More Than a Fifth-Rate Cruiser.

DECLINATION IS A MYSTERY

It Is Stated That the Apparent Anglo-German Agreement Cannot Be Due to the 1912 Convention.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 26.—In its current issue The Economist protests against the Cabinet's decision in regard to the Panama-Pacific Exhibition. It says:

"The best thing that has happened to British commerce in a very long time is the enormous reduction in the American tariff, for which we have to thank President Wilson. The trouble about the Panama Canal tolls is, by comparison, the merest trifle, and it is well known, moreover, that in this matter the President will do his utmost to secure a fair and satisfactory settlement.

"What, then, in the name of common sense, can be the object of annoying American public opinion by refusing official participation in the Panama Exhibition? Surely a friendly act to the American people, which would be appreciated throughout the United States, is worth as much as a fifth-rate cruiser."

The Economist says it fails entirely to understand how the Foreign Office "can have the face," after the expenditure of public money on "missions" and the efforts of diplomacy to push the trade of leading British armament firms in all parts of the world, "to turn around and refuse to a great nation of customers a bare act of courtesy which is obviously desired by men of business throughout the country."

In reference to a letter from Sir Henry Trueman Wood in The Times suggesting that the declination of the German and British Governments to participate in the Panama exhibition might be due to an agreement reached at the Berlin Exhibitions Conference in 1912, William Goode, Secretary of the British Committee of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, writes to The Times stating that he has received a cablegram from an authoritative source in the United States pointing out that the San Francisco Exposition is especially exempted from the operation of this agreement, and that the United States, while represented at the conference, was not a party to the proceedings. Mr. Goode adds:

"It would, therefore, appear that one must go further afield than the Berlin conference to discover the basis for the alleged 'moral obligation to England' mentioned in the Reichstag as preventing Germany from officially participating at San Francisco.

"With reference to the Berlin convention quoted by Sir Trueman Wood it is instructive to note that eight out of the sixteen signatory nations have already made appropriations for Government participation in the Panama Exposition, and that at least four other nations are likely to follow suit."

AS BAD AS PUTUMAYO.

English Observer Says Rubber Slavery Is General in South America.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 1.—Stories of ill-treatment of natives that rival the Putumayo atrocities are told by J. F. Woodroffe, who has just returned to his home in Manchester, after spending eight years in South America.

"Slavery is as much a custom in certain States of South America as drinking coffee or taking one's morning meal," said Mr. Woodroffe, who is about to describe his experiences of the peonage system in the South American rubber trade in a book which is nearing completion. The natives, he alleges, suffer fearful treatment at the hands of the rubber exploiters.

"Deluded by specious promises," he said, "they leave their villages, and after being taken 1,000 or even 2,000 miles away, they find that the cost of their transport is to be deducted from their wages. By means of this and other methods they are kept continually in the debt of the rubber company."

With regard to the atrocities which he alleges against the officials, Mr. Woodroffe said that in one instance a number of natives, sick with fever, received medicine for a few days at a trading station and were then told by the manager that he could not afford to keep them any longer. They were placed on a rock in the middle of the rapidly rising Amazon and left there, and not one of them was ever seen again. The captain of a trading ship, who appeared to be either a Turk or a Syrian, frankly owned to him, Mr. Woodroffe declared, that for $75 he had bought "One boa constrictor's skin, two mummified Indian heads and two Indian girls, aged seven and three respectively." The children were sold to an old woman farmer, but died from fright and starvation.

One man, continued Mr. Woodroffe, for a very slight offense, was thrown into a deserted hut, with his wrists bound very tightly behind him and cords fastened round his shoulders. Mortification set in, and the man, though he struggled back to life, lost one arm and part of another. These atrocities, Mr. Woodroffe said, occurred chiefly in Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru, and Colombia. Brazil appeared to be making a genuine attempt to suppress the evil. So long as the native Indians were unorganized, unarmed and unprotected, Mr. Woodroffe thought, these abuses were bound to continue.

Cruel British Parents Jailed.

NOTTINGHAM, Nov. 23.—"This is the worst case of cruelty to children and willful neglect that has come before me during the sixteen years I have been a magistrate. The parents will have to go to prison for three months with hard labor." It was with these words that Alderman Heath yesterday sentenced a miner named George Dawson and his wife for neglecting their eight children. This extraordinary testimony was given by several witnesses: That all the children were terribly neglected; that three dogs of Dawson's were well fed and cared for; that Dawson had tied his eldest daughter, Eliza, aged 13, to the bed-post by a dog collar round her neck. "The male prisoner," added counsel, "cared more about his prize dogs than his children."

MANY GET KAISER'S COINS.

He Distributes Money on His Christmas Eve Walk.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 25.—The most interesting present under the Kaiser's own Christmas tree at Postdam last evening was a pair of giant antlers of an ancient Irish elk found near Dublin. They measure between eleven and twelve feet. The Emperor was delighted with the gift, which, it is understood, was from one of the directors of the Deutsche Bank.

Christmas was ushered in by sunshine, but by noon the skies were overcast again, as they have been for a month past. It was an uncompromisingly green Christmas, and many thousands of Berliners fled from their own springlike climate to the Winter sports of the Black Forest and Switzerland.

Despite the slush and sleet, the Kaiser refused to abandon his habit of taking a walk on Christmas Eve around the royal park at Potsdam, casually making gifts of money to keepers, gardeners, &c. Each year a number of persons endeavor to waylay him on his rounds in the hope of sharing the traditional benefactions, which, however, are probably not quite so accidental as they are sometimes reported to be.

The Kaiser began the afternoon by handing five-mark pieces ($1.25) to about a hundred estate gardeners, and then, during his walk through the park, some veterans and widows with children who awaited him were similarly remembered. A military patrol returning from the butts did, however, come in for an accidental donation. The Kaiser stopped them to ask their names and gave each 10 marks, ($2.50.)

BRITISH ROYALTIES' FUN.

Merry Family Gathering at Sandringham Observes Old Customs.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—The royal family spent Christmas at Sandringham, where all the old customs on which the late King Edward insisted were observed. It was just a homely gathering, their Majesties being surrounded by all their children except Prince Albert, who is with the Mediterranean fleet.

For dinner every famous Christmas dish appeared, including turkeys, of which no fewer than fifty were roasted in the Sandringham kitchens —and a roast baron of beef. The plum pudding for the royal table was an enormous one. It made almost a state entrance between two footmen with powdered wigs, scarlet gold coats, white satin breeches, and pink silk stockings.

The afternoon was taken up with games, in which Princess Victoria took a leading part. After tea the children's Christmas tree was lighted up and stripped.

FRENCH VOTING REFORM.

Bill Not Hampered by the Change of Ministry.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—Although the Barthou Ministry fell purely on the question of taxing the new rentes during a debate on the Income Tax bill in the Chamber, it was nevertheless reported that the new Cabinet would, for a time, shelve all financial bills and would have the business of the Chamber devoted wholly to the measure for proportional representation. This will not exactly be the attitude of the new Government. Although the question of a loan will not be brought up at once, it is believed that the Government will press the passage of the Income Tax bill now before both houses and will then hasten the passage through the Senate of the bill for proportional representation.

The last measure has been described in part many times, but its thousand and one ramifications make it very difficult of comprehension, even by the Deputies. The main purpose of the bill is not to prevent the rule of the majority in Parliament, or to limit it in any way, but to prevent this majority, outside of Parliament, from securing every local office and exercising a tyrannical sway over the minorities in the departments.

Prof. Houdt's system, which was adopted by the Government, is applied in the following manner: Taking the case of a department returning six Deputies, suppose that there are candidates representing four political creeds —(A) Radical-Socialist, (B) Nationalist, (C) Unified Socialist, and (D) Labor. Suppose also that each party runs six candidates, and that the aggregate votes cast are as follows for the respective parties:

A List	331,798 Votes.
B List	174,519 Votes.
C List	156,926 Votes.
D List	99,650 Votes.

These totals are, according to the new scheme, each divided by 2, by 3, and by 4 (and, if necessary, by 5 and 6.) The six highest quotients produced by this process apportion the seats. Thus: A List, divided by 2, by 3, and by 4, produces the figures 165,899, 110,599, and 82,949; B List, divided by 2 and by 3, gives the figures 106,256 and 70,837; and C List, divided by 2, gives 77,965. These are the six highest quotients. D's total, with 2 as divisor, only yields 49,825, and can be disregarded. The proportion is, therefore, three seats to A, two to B, and one to C.

This system is open to the objection that if minorities B and C get seats, minority D does not, but it is not arithmetically entitled to one, and the only thing it can do is to work hard and increase its vote. No system can be so perfect as to represent everybody, and as a seat cannot be split into fractions list D must be barred. If it could be given a half of a seat it would be very well, but Deputies are indivisible, and it cannot be given the seven-tenths it might be entitled to. At any rate, B and C have three Deputies between them, whereas under the present system they would have none, and A would sweep the board.

Another immense advantage of this system is that it does away with second ballots and "partial" or by-elections. As soon as a Deputy dies or vacates his seat the next best scorer in the preceding general election fills it.

CHRISTMAS WORK KILLS HIM

Letter Carrier Dies While on Duty in Newark Post Office.

Patrick McGee, a letter carrier in Newark, whose work since the Christmas holidays began has been arduous, collapsed under the strain in the Post Office yesterday. When the ambulance arrived he was dead. County Physician McKensey said that his death was due to apoplexy.

McGee was 56 years old and lived at 127 Tichenor Street. He leaves a widow, three sons, and two daughters. One of his daughters is Mrs. Lillian Garry, whose husband died a week after her marriage.

OFFICIALS SEAL UP RAMPOLLA'S ROOMS

Sensational Developments Expected Owing to the Loss of the Cardinal's Will.

BLACK BOX IS FOUND EMPTY

Cardinal Merry del Val Anxious About Documents of Interest to Church—Old Will Not Probated.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 26.—A telegram from Rome to The Daily News says that sensational developments are expected to result from the mysterious disappearance of Cardinal Rampolla's will.

Efforts to hush up the scandal have failed, and the full particulars are now available.

The only will found is one dated 1889. Under it the late Cardinal's sister is entitled to the entire estate, valued at about $200,000. She accordingly made the necessary arrangements to enter into possession, but Princess Altieri, wife of the late Cardinal's nephew, the Duke of Campobello, threatened legal proceedings unless a thorough search was made for the missing box in which, it was understood, Cardinal Rampolla's last will was deposited.

The Princess, who is separated from her husband and is the guardian of their two sons, declared that Cardinal Rampolla assured her that his will amply provided for the two boys. She is convinced that a later will existed.

The Treasurer of St. Peter's Basilica instructed a notary to affix seals on the late Cardinal's apartment, where a search was made for the missing black box in which it was supposed that the will was deposited. On Wednesday it was found, but it contained no testamentary document.

It is stated that Cardinal Rampolla told friends that he had disinherited his nephew, and there are suspicions that the will has been interferred with by an interested person. The police are secretly investigating the case and collecting evidence before further action is taken. In the meanwhile the Cardinal's old will has not been admitted to probate.

ROME, Dec. 25.—The apartments occupied by the late Cardinal Rampolla have been sealed up in consequence of a request made by Mgr. di Bisogno, Administrator of St. Peter's.

This step was urged by Cardinal Merry del Val, the Papal Secretary of State, in order to guarantee the safety of documents of great interest to the church, the possible loss of which was suggested by persistent reports regarding the disappearance of Cardinal Rampolla's last testament.

No claim has yet been set up by anyone that he has suffered by the loss of the will. The authorities, therefore, are not in a position to take action, because, acording to the Italian law in such cases, prosecution is possible only after some interested party has officially submitted charges.

HELD FOR 'VOODOO' MURDER

Accused Negroes Had Parents' Permission to Draw Blood, It Is Said.

HAVANA, Dec. 25.—The murder of the 6-year-old white girl, Eugenia Hernandez, on Nov. 25 at Artemisa, in the Province of Pinar del Rio, in connection with the practice of "Voodooism," is attributed to two negroses, Jose de la Cruz and Eugenio Cardenas, now under arrest.

According to those who investigated the crime, the negroes obtained permission of the parents to draw blood from the child's body for the purpose of curing a sick woman named Salvadora Arjona. They went through the usual weird ceremonies in the presence of the parents, preparatory to taking the blood.

The little girl was seized, but managed to free herself and ran to her mother, clinging to her skirts. This was repeated each time she saw the knife in the "wizard's" hand. The negroes then decided to wound the girl by an explosion of powder, but the explosion proved so violent that it killed the child.

RESEARCH SHIP WRECKED.

Records of Danish Vessel's Work in the West Indies Are Lost.

ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, Dec. 25.—The Danish research ship Margrethe, which had been on a surveying expedition in the West Indies for many months, lies a total wreck on the Anegada Reef, the most northerly of the Virgin Islands, British West Indies. Capt. Hansen and the crew were all rescued and arrived here to-day.

The records of the expedition, however, went down with the vessel.

FIREWORKS KILL FOURTEEN.

Many More Dead Probably in Ruins of Factory Near Naples.

ROME, Dec. 25.—The explosion of a fireworks factory to-day at Torre Annunziata, in the Province of Naples, resulted in the death of many persons. The buildings collapsed, burying the victims in the wreckage.

Fourteen dead and five injured were taken from the ruins, and it is believed that many other bodies are covered by the debris.

Dublin Strike Collapsing.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DUBLIN, Dec. 25.—The transport workers' strike shows signs of collapsing. It is understood that a large number of men will return to work next Monday.

Son of Dutch Premier Killed.

GRONINGEN, Holland, Dec. 25.—A son of Premier Cort van der Linden and four other passengers were killed and twelve were injured to-day in the wreck of a holiday train which jumped the track near this city.

Bishop McDowell Operated Upon.

CHICAGO, Dec. 25.—Bishop W. F. McDowell of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is confined to the Evanston Hospital, where he underwent an operation for gallstones yesterday. He was resting comfortably to-day and is believed to be out of danger.

AGED CROOK A SUICIDE.

Reed Kills Himself by Poison After Robbing a Bank in Antwerp.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ANTWERP, Dec. 25.—Mystery surrounds the death of an old man with a wooden leg who fell dead in a street here just after being accused of stealing a bundle of bank notes to the value of $1,200 that had been missed from a bank a moment before. A post-mortem examination showed that the man comitted suicide by swallowing cyanide of potassium, but the missing notes were not found on him.

The cripple's identity has since been established. He was named Jasper Reed, and was born in Montreal in 1838. His leg was amputated in prison here while he was undergoing a sentence for the theft of $2,400 in another Antwerp bank in circumstances almost identical. Tattooing on his arm and five gold teeth made the identification complete. In the cavity of his wooden leg a phial of poison was discovered.

Reed is believed to have been a prominent member of an international gang of thieves. In 1897 the gang made an unsuccessful attempt from London to obtain his release, offering if he were set free to return the stolen notes.

FLIES ACROSS THE ALPS.

Oscar Bider, a Swiss Airman, Successful Despite Dense Fog.

BERNE, Dec. 25.—Oscar Bider, a Swiss aviator, made a successful flight across the Alps to-day, though for several hours he was unable to see his way because of the heavy fog which hung over the mountains.

The airman arrived here at 2:15 this afternoon after a journey from Buc, from which place he started at 9 A. M.

Bider said that after leaving the French aerodrome he was forced to maintain an altitude of 6,500 feet almost constantly in order to avoid the fog. He passed over the Jura, the chain of mountains separating France from Switzerland, without being able to see any landmark, but recovered his bearings on sighting the Jungfrau about half an hour before he came to Berne.

AEROPLANE WITH CABINS.

Giant Machine Successfully Tested by Russian Inventor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 25.—The airman Sikorsky, the designer of a giant aeroplane which was constructed some time ago to carry eleven persons, has successfully tested an aeroplane half as large again.

According to The Bourse Gazette the new aeroplane weighs 3½ tons and is propelled by four 100 horsepower motors. There are cabins with sleeping accommodation for a number of passengers.

The machine rose after a run of 100 yards and circled the aerodrome without a hitch.

AVIATORS AND WAR OFFICE.

French Government Objects to Signs That May Be Used by Spies.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—A Gilbertian quarrel, which, however, may have a serious outcome for aviation in France, has just broken out between the Aero Club of France and the War Office, by the latter interdicting the proposal to paint the names of towns on the roofs of railway stations for the guidance of aviators owing to the belief of the military authorities that the aerial craft of foreign spies might thus obtain "the most precise information."

One of the members of the Aero Club has pointed out that logic would also demand the abolition of the sign posts that inform motorists of their whereabouts, while the sign boards giving the names of stations should also be eliminated. Above all continues the critic, the maps issued by the General Staff should not be at the disposition of every one who can afford to buy them.

"If a military aviator belonging to a hostile force," says this critic of the War Minister, "who is in possession of a map which he can buy of the first bookseller he comes across, is unable to find his way, he cannot know the alphabet of his métier."

The Aero Club has announced that if this prohibition should stand, they will adopt a system of painting on housetops numbers and symbols corresponding with those on the maps of the General Staff.

FREEZE THE CANAL SLIDES.

Steamship Smoke Room Talk Evokes Queer Ideas on Panama.

Panama Canal sightseers from the United States are often depressed by the sight of the baffling slides in the Culebra Cut in the great new waterway, although the engineers from the highest to the lowest express confidence that these difficulties will all be overcome long before the date set for the opening.

They were talking it all over in the smoke room of an incoming steamer one evening last week. The Chief Engineer praised the magnitude of the work, but was sure that sooner or later the 167 square miles of Gatun Lake water must seep down to the volcanic fires below, when the resultant explosion would blow the canal to the stars. He was an Englishman.

A German manufacturer from the cabin de luxe announced his regretful conviction that the fresh water vegetation in the lake must soon form an impassable barrier.

But the talk turned over back to the slides as a present reality, especially the aggravating Cucuracha, which in English, by the way, means cockroach.

One traveler, who used to sell refrigerating machines, suggested that the apparently hopeless oozing might be stopped by freezing the moving mass at the bank of the canal. Quicksand, he pointed out, had been mined by this plan, the shifting material being simply wetted down and then frozen into chunks by an ice plant on the borders of the pit.

Neither the Chief Engineer nor the German manufacturer could see any merit in this particular Yankee notion.

Celebrates Her 100th Birthday.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 25.—Mrs. Abigail F. Miller, at her home in Germantown, celebrated her one hundredth birthday to-day by a reception. She carries her age well, is keen mentally, and ascribes her longevity to natural living.

Richard Storrs Barnes Dead.

Richard Storrs Barnes, Treasurer of the Barnes Real Estate Association, at 261 Broadway, died suddenly yesterday, in his sixtieth year, at his home, 316 West Seventy-fifth Street. He was a Director of the American Book Company, and Treasurer of the Automatic Fire Alarm Company and Braunsworth & Co.

Speaker Clark on Lecture Tour.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Speaker Clark left to-day for New York and New England for a week's lecture tour, during the recess of the House. It is the first time the Speaker has left Washington to lecture during the last two sessions.

ARCHDUKE TO BUILD MUSEUM IN VIENNA

Emperor's Cousin Will Enshrine the Famous Albertina Collection in a Fine Structure.

INCLUDES 18,000 DRAWINGS

Engravings Number 220,000—Archduke Frederick, the Donor, Richest Member of Imperial Family.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

VIENNA, Dec. 25.—The Archduke Frederick, cousin of the Emperor and the richest member of the Austrian imperial family, made the nation a magnificent Christmas gift today. He has purchased the ancient Augustine Monastery next door to his place and intends to build a museum on the site, which is the finest and most valuable in Vienna.

The Archduke has long considered a scheme for building a suitable museum for the far-famed Albertina collection, and, having obtained the Emperor's consent to the project, he now intends to spend many thousands of dollars on his pet scheme.

The Albertina collection contains original drawings by Raphael, Michael Angelo, Rembrandt, Rubens, Watteau, Boucher, Dürer, and Klinger, and over 200,000 of the finest engravings in the world, with a library of many rare manuscripts.

The collection, which is now housed in the monastery, was in great danger of destruction two years ago, when the Archduke's palace was on fire.

Were it only for the Dürer drawings and engravings that it contains, the most extensive and finest in the world, the Albertina collection would be notable, but it is also famous in many other ways. It has 147 drawings by Rembrandt, the largest collection in existence; fifty drawings by Raphael; over fifty drawings by Rubens, and many other sketches by old masters. Among the 150 drawings by Dürer are his portrait of the Emperor Maximilian and various well-known studies of flowers and animals. The drawings by Raphael include the study of the battle with the Saracens at Ostia, sent as a present to Dürer in 1515.

Altogether there are about 18,000 drawings, while the engravings number 220,000. The collection was founded by Duke Albert of Sachsen-Teschen, who died in 1822, and was enlarged by the Archdukes Charles and Albert. It is now the property of the Archduke Frederick.

There are 50,000 volumes in the library, including many fine incunabula and illustrated books of the Renaissance. Altogether, the collection is one of the most valuable in Europe.

ADMIRAL DEWEY 76 TO-DAY.

Hero of Manila Bay Hale and Hearty and Absorbed in the Navy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Hale and hearty, Admiral George Dewey will celebrate his seventy-sixth birthday at his home here to-morrow, when, following custom, many old friends will pay their respects to the hero of Manila Bay and congratulate him.

Admiral Dewey is in better health than he has been for several years since he returned to the United States in 1899 from his triumphs in the Philippines. He takes an enthusiastic interest in everything pertaining to the navy, especially as President of the Naval General Board. Under the Act of Congress reviving the rank of Admiral for his benefit, he remains on the active list, although to-morrow will mark his fourteenth year beyond the legal age of retirement.

DRIVEN OUT BY FIRE.

Tenants of Harlem Apartment House Face Rain Scantily Clad.

Nearly all of the twenty families in the apartment house at 269 West 154th Street, near Eighth Avenue, were driven from their rooms to the fire escapes at 11:30 o'clock last night by flames that burned out the dumbwaiter shaft to the third floor and destroyed parts of several kitchens adjoining the shaft. Most of the tenants were in bed when aroused by the fire, and they fled in their night clothing and were exposed to the rain and cold until rescued and taken in by neighbors from the fire escapes in the rear and front of the building.

While Frederick Wagner, who lives on the third floor, was carrying his two young daughters down the smoke-filled stairways, his wife fainted. She was saved by two tenants. Arthur Alexander of 262 West 154th Street was hit by an extension ladder while the firemen were rescuing the women and children on the fireescapes. He suffered a scalp wound. He was attended b yDr. Roohan of Harlem Hospital. The fire started from live coals in ashes sent down the shaft by a tenant early in the evening.

FINED FOR PUBLIC KISSING.

Man and Woman Arrested in Yonkers—Spend Night in Custody.

Hereafter when Joseph Bush, 28 years old, and Miss Anna Wood, also 28, wish to kiss in the public highway they will probably not select Yonkers. They were unmindful of the crowd in Warburton Avenue Christmas Eve as they stood in the street with their arms about each other's neck and kissed a half dozen times. Policeman Fitzgerald came up and arrested the pair.

They were taken to Police Headquarters and charged with disorderly conduct. They spent the night in the place, and yesterday were arraigned over the telephone before Police Judge Beall. The Judge was not feeling well, and as this was the only case in court he heard the case over the telephone, remaining at his home, and then fined the couple $3 each. They paid the fine, and then hurried away from the courtroom.

KILLED FOR A LAUGH.

William Standel Shot by Man He'd Been Drinking With.

William Stendel of 295 Warren Street, Brooklyn, was shot and killed about midnight last night in the saloon of Benjamin Krauss, 187 Smith Street. Stendel went in the saloon with another man and while standing at the bar the pair got into an argument on wrestling. Stendel, to demonstrate his skill, grabbed his companion and twice threw him to the floor.

Witnesses say the affair was apparently friendly until Stendel laughed as he turned away after throwing the other man the second time. The latter got to his feet, shot Stendel four times, and fled. Stendel was 41 years old.

ABANDON TAMPICO TO TAKE MONTEREY

Rebels Who Besieged the Oil Port Reported Marching Upon Capital of Nuevo Leon.

NORTHERNERS CO-OPERATE

Five Thousand Start from Matamoras to Effect a Junction with the Southern Forces.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Dec. 25.—The attack on the Mexican Gulf port of Tampico has been abandoned, and the Constitutionalist force which has been operating in the oil regions near there will invest Monterey, the capital of Nuevo Leon, after the first of the year.

This was the official announcement from the Matamoras headquarters of the Constitutionalists to-day.

Since Tuesday six troop trains have left Matamoras for Ramones, about forty miles north of Monterey. These forces are said to be part of 5,000 men en route to Ramones, where the army which has been investing Tampico also will rendezvous. From Ramones to Monterey is expected to be a week's journey owing to rough overland traveling.

Gen. Pablo Gonzales, military commander of the Constitutionalists in the States of Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon; Col. Ernesto Santos Coy, and Col. Davila Sanchez were with the troops leaving Matamoras. Their equipment included six cannon recently captured at Victoria and taken to Matamoras for repairs, a number of machine guns and rifles and corresponding supplies.

The Mexican Consulate here was informed to-day that a battle was in progress at Zacate, midway between Matamoras and Monterey. This was denied by Constitutionalists, who said that there were no Federals between Matamoras and points twenty miles from Monterey.

REBELS RENEW ACTIVITIES.

Mexico City Expects More Fighting in the Oil Districts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 25.—Christmas Day was marked by a renewal of rebel activity throughout the country. Official advices received here assert the Constitutionalists are again moving against Tampico, and that fighting is in progress between the Federal outposts at Altamira and the advancing rebels. Insurgents from the Tuxpam district are reported between there and Tampico; the Federals are leaving Tuxpam to attack them. Reports here indicate doubt in Federal circles as to whether these rebels intend to attack Tampico or create a diversion at Tuxpam.

Fighting is reported south of Saltillo, where several trains have been dynamited in the last few days, despite the increased vigilance on the part of the Federals, due to the necessity of transporting cotton from the Laguna district around Torreon. The rebels are said to have been surprised several times and prevented from dynamiting trains through the action of the Federal garrison's going out when the telegraph lines were cut.

Rebel activity is reported in the States of Morelos, Mexico, the Federal District, and Puebla, where the brother of Emiliano Zapata was driven from his stronghold yesterday. Other large bands of rebels are reported to be in the mountains between Morelos and Mexico on the edge of the Federal District.

CARRANZA TO JOIN VILLA.

Both Expect to March on Mexico City After Torreon Has Fallen.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Dec. 25.—The commander of the Constitutionalist garrison in Juarez was advised to-day that Gen. Carranza was coming over from Hermissillo, Sonora, to join Gen. Villa's army, with which he expects to march to Mexico City as soon as Torreon is wrested from the Federals. The Juarez garrison was instructed to proceed against any body of troops that might approach Juarez from the west.

Col. E. P. Calles will lead the Sonora division of Villa's army on the march south. Villa is still calling for ammunition from Juarez, and a train has been sent to him at a point near Torreon with 400,000 rounds of Mauser seven-millimeter cartridges on board.

Villa has not yet started upon his task of eliminating the Federal forces commanded by Gen. Velasco at Torreon, advices at Juarez military headquarters say, but he intends to drive Velasco to Mexico City ahead of him.

His announced plans for a campaign against Ojinaga, with 4,200 troops, ten cannon and six machine guns, is believed to be a bluff in order to keep the Federals in the Rio Grande town out of the field until Torreon is taken. The plan of taking Ojinaga as announced, is not accepted as authentic, even in Juarez, although news of Villa's movements is strictly censored.

K. Fujita, Acting Japanese Consul, is still in communication with the Japanese Foreign Office by cable and with Washington and Mexico City. He is here to care for the Japanese refugees who are expected to leave Chihuahua State and City for the border because of Villa's antagonism. Fujita said to-day that at least 250 of his countrymen would come out at once, and more would follow as soon as they could be summoned from the outlying lumber and mining camps, where they are employed as cooks and servants.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Official reports from Mexico received here to-day were meagre. Rear Admiral Fletcher, commanding the American squadron in gulf waters, reported his departure on the flagship Rhode Island from Tampico for Vera Cruz. As his recent laconic dispatches from Tampico have told repeatedly of the restoration of order in that lately disturbed section, it is believed he has gone to Vera Cruz to assign to their proper stations the battleships just arrived there to relieve the vessels about to return to home waters. As Admiral Fletcher is directing the battleship manoeuvres in his own discretion, officials think he may return without notice to Tampico, where further hostilities may ensue as a result of rebel determination to gain control of a port of entry on the Gulf coast.

While reports of Francisco de la Barra's cordial reception at the Japanese Court were received with interest here, officials were inclined to believe that the Emperor was merely according to Gen. Huerta's special ambassador such courtesies as are customary in the return of international visits.

SPANISH CRUISER WELCOMED.

Huerta Sends Envoy to Invite Officers and Crew to Capital.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Dec. 25.—John Lind, after partaking of Christmas cheer on board the Nebraska last evening, accepted an invitation from the German Consul, who entertained in honor of the day.

The Spanish cruiser Emperador Carlos V. was enthusiastically received this morning. A special envoy from President Huerta arrived from Mexico City and went aboard to invite the commander and his officers and crew to be guests of the Government in Mexico City.

VERA CRUZ, Dec. 25.—Many American children were the guests to-night of Capt. Niblack on board the battleship Michigan, where he had provided a big Christmas tree and a Santa Claus to distribute the gifts. Christmas parties were also held on the other warships.

DE LA BARRA DECORATED.

Mikado Confers an Order Upon Huerta's Representative.

TOKIO, Dec. 25.—Francisco de la Barra, the former Provisional President of Mexico, who is here at the head of a special Mexican mission, to-day took luncheon at the Imperial Palace, and later presented to Emperor Yoshihito a letter from Provisional President Huerta thanking his Majesty for Japan's participation in Mexico's centenary celebration. After the presentation of the letter the Emperor decorated the Mexican Special Envoy with the Grand Cordon of the Order of Paulownia.

As Señor de la Barra entered the carriage which took him to the palace, he was cheered by a crowd which had gathered about the hotel.

In an interview the Mexican diplomat said there was no secrecy attached to his mission, and that his visit to Japan was purely ceremonious. The Japanese newspapers, commenting to-day on Señor de la Barra's mission, said that it would tend to promote friendship between Japan and Mexico.

CLASSIC DRAMAS IN SCHOOLS

Theatre Centre to Offer Plays at from Three to Five Cents.

Early in the new year classic dramas are to be presented in the public schools of the city several times each week under the direction of the committee of the Department of Education connected with the Theatre Centre for Schools, a branch of the Wage Earners' Theatre Leagues. This organization is now giving concerts in the schools both in the afternoons and evenings. Under the new plan well-known plays will be offered the schoolchildren and their parents, with the price of tickets at from three to five cents each.

Ben Greet will be associated with the work. The idea of the league is to carry on a systematic propaganda along musical and dramatic lines, in addition to the orchestral concerts. The plays will also be presented in man yeducational centres.

AGED TWINS CELEBRATE.

Fifty Descendants of Muncy Brothers Greet Them on 95th Birthday.

Special to The New York Times.

BABYLON, L. I., Dec. 25.—The Muncy twins, William and Samuel, 95 years old, celebrated their birthday this afternoon. Fifty of their descendants, children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and great-great-grandchildren spent the day with them. Both men are widowers.

For years it has been the custom of the twins to eat their Christmas dinner at the home of one and then have their New Year's celebration at the home of the other. To-day the family party assembled at the home of William Muncy, in the south country road. On New Year's Day the party will be at the home of Samuel, the other twin, which is not far from the home of his brother.

SUFFOCATED IN A FIRE.

Woman and Daughter Succumb to Smoke in Burning House.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 25.—Mrs. Margaret Dailey, 68 years old, and her granddaughter, Miss Margaret Murphy, 15 years old, were suffocated in a fire in the home of Martin M. Murphy on Sheldon street early to-day.

The bodies were discovered by firemen who had forced an entrance through the dense smoke. The fire damage was slight.

Blaze in City Chemical Building.

Patrolman Singer of the West 125th Street Station noticed smoke at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon coming from the rear basement window of the City Chemical Building, 140th Street and Convent Avenue. He sent in a still alarm to Engine Company 80, which was half a block away. The battalion found a blaze in a pile of paper in a storeroom, and extinguished it with trifling damage. Had the blaze made any further headway before it was discovered it would have threatened a laboratory in which a large quantity of combustibles was stored.

Buying Blindly

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A MINE FOR THE HISTORIAN.

Valuable Records in Mexican Archives Bearing on American History.

Notwithstanding the turbulent conditions in Mexico, the official documents of the Government are carefully stored in the building of the Foreign Relations Department, in Mexico City. In olden days such documents were neglected, according to Prof. William R. Manning of the University of Texas, who recently explored the Mexican archives.

"Most of the manuscripts I desired," he said, "being of an early date, were stored in a room some distance from the other rooms and not regularly unlocked and not occupied by any of the archival force. During the first few days the archivist or one of his assistants remained constantly in the room, but thereafter, apparently convinced that no improper use would be made of the privilege, perfectly free and unsupervised access was given."

In describing these rooms to the Pan-American Union Prof. Manning said that they were shelved much like a grocery store. These shelves were filled with boxes eight inches deep and large enough to allow an ordinary manuscript to lie unfolded. Within these boxes most of the manuscripts are arranged in bundles. Each bundle bears a label giving the date, and the end of the row has a card indicating in a general way the nature of the contents. The most obvious classification is geographical.

"The scheme of arrangement would be fairly satisfactory if it had ever been completely and consistently worked out and had been left undisturbed," said Prof. Manning. "But many of the boxes bear no labels, and in them the papers have never apparently been classified. Hundreds of unrelated letters of widely varying sources and dates are here mingled together in utter disregard of any order. There is no way of telling what may be found except by patiently turning over a sheet at a time and examining their contents.

"This unfortunate condition arises partially from the fact that such free use of the manuscripts has been permitted. No matter how carefully they are handled it is impossible to keep unbound manuscripts in any fixed order. For this reason the guide to the materials for American history in the archives of Mexico, prepared by Prof. H. E. Bolton under the direction of the Department of Historical Research of the Carnegie Library at Washington, is partly out of date so far as the archives of the Foreign Office are concerned, although it is not yet through the press. Since it was prepared certain portions of the archives have been transferred to other depositories.

"Manuscripts of later dates, especially those bearing on issues of the present day, are more carefully arranged and are preserved in better order. In the general archives kept in the National Palace many of the manuscripts are neatly and permanently bound, and in some other archives, as those of the Fomento, they are temporarily bound in such a way as to prevent their disarranged and to make them easily consulted.

"Students of the history of the United States find in the Mexican Foreign Office not only the correspondence between that Government and their own, but in addition they may find documents dealing with regions formerly parts of Mexico, but now constituting the southwestern States of their own country.

"Of course, some documents have been lost or destroyed or pilfered, but most are preserved in a state of almost exhaustless and as yet scarcely touched treasure house for investigators in American, and especially southwestern and Spanish-American history. The investigator's difficulties in these archives arise not from lack of material, but from the necessity of selecting from the great mass of material that he must go over the small portion that he can afford time or money to copy or use."

IN NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY.—Patrick Leehan, a track inspector for the McAdoo tunnels, was run over by two cars in the south tunnel. He was taken to St. Francis Hospital, where it was said he would not recover. Leehan stood with his back to the train trying to relight his lantern.

JERSEY CITY.—Frank Zandreski, a contractor, of 20 East Twenty-third Street, Bayonne, was hit and fatally injured by the automobile of J. D. Sears, on Jersey City Heights. Sears is a nephew of Assistant Postmaster Edward Woolly of Jersey City.

ORANGE.—The will of Thomas Weir, who died here on Dec. 12, makes bequests to four grandchildren, and the rest of the estate is given to the widow of his son, Thomas Weir, the testator, saying: "She has been more than a daughter to me in my old age." The grandchildren, Anna, Thomas, William, and Charles Weir, get $1,000 in trust until they become of age. Their mother, the residuary legatee, who lives at S Lindsley Place, is made executrix, without bonds.

RED BANK.—After alighting from a trolley car in Monmouth Street Mrs. Libbie Drake was struck by an automobile owned and driven by William Mears, a florist, of Rumson. She was taken, unconscious, to the Long Branch Hospital, where she is not expected to recover. She is suffering from severe lacerations about the head and internal injuries.

BRANCHVILLE.—The Board of Education learns that, acting upon its complaint, the Board of Public Utility Commissioners has worked out an arrangement whereby the forty-eight children transported by the Lack

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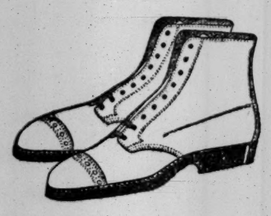

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THE NEW YORK TIMES, Sunday, Jan. 4, 1914. Special Automobile Show Section of paramount interest to manufacturers and owners. Illustrated story of the automobile, descriptions of attractive automobile trips, and latest improvements. There will be a great demand for the issue containing this section. It is desirable to order it in advance.—Adv.

CELESTINS
VICHY
Owned by and bottled under the direct control of the French Government
Natural Alkaline Water

Used at meals prevents Dyspepsia and relieves Gout, Indigestion and Uric Acid.

Ask your Physician

Note the Name
CELESTINS

CARABAO ORDER HAS HIGH STANDARDS

Formed in 1900 to Perpetuate Memories and Associations in Philippines.

ITS AIM TO FOSTER DUTY

Year Book Just Published Gives Its Songs, Its History, and Roll of 2,000 Members.

An interesting and tastefully gotten up little book entitled "The Military Order of the Carabao, 1912-1913," has just been published. Copies have been sent to each of the 2,000 members of the order, and yesterday the Carabaos of Governors Island got theirs. It is rumored, but the report is not verified, that all the honorary Carabaos, and these include President Wilson, Secretary of the Navy Daniels, and former Presidents Taft and Roosevelt, have also been remembered, and that each will soon receive a copy of the history of the organization, whose annual dinner in Washington the other day caused every Carabao of both the army and the navy to "lay low," so to speak, until the "Damn, damn, damn the Insurrectos" song has passed into history, along with Admiral Coghlan's "Hoch der Kaiser" and Capt. George Steunenberg's "German trained army of the Turks."

Were it not for that the fact that the Military Order of the Carabao has been so extensively advertised since that dinner the other day, the peaceful looking little document, that was shown to a TIMES reporter yesterday, would not be of any great interest to anybody outside the order. But when such well-known Carabaos as Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, U. S. N., the newly designated Commander in Chief of the Asiatic Fleet; Maj. or Gen. William O. Biddle, commanding officer of the Marine Corps; Col. H. O. S. Heistand of the Adjutant General's Department; Capt. William Shoemaker, U. S. N., Chief of Staff of the Atlantic Fleet during the Schroeder regime, and Brig. Gen. Frank McIntyre, U. S. A., are publicly censured for being on the Dinner Committee that permitted the "Damn, damn, damn, the Insurrectos" song to be rendered, and furthermore, did not prevent the display of floats representing such a famous craft as the "U. S. S. Piffle," people everywhere are asking "Who are these Carabaos, any way, and what is this organization" that has so upset the authorities in Washington? The little book answers both these questions.

The other question, "What is a Carabao?" is answered in the Standard Dictionary, which prints a picture of a carabao hauling a load with a native sitting on his back, and gives this definition:

Carabao, (P. I.) A water buffalo used as a draught animal. It is found wild in certain parts of the Malay Archipelago.

"The carabao is very dependent on his daily mud bath and will seldom work without it for more than a couple of hours."—Dean C. Worcester.

"The Military Order of the Carabao," reads the document seen on Governors Island yesterday, "was organized at Manila, P. I., in November, 1900, for the purpose of fostering a high standard of military and social duty and to perpetuate the memories and associations of military service in the Philippines during the early days of American occupation.

"The origin of the order grew out of an idea conceived at a dinner at the Officers' Club in Manila shortly after the return of troops from China in 1900. The name was suggested by Major George L. Byram, U. S. A., in recognition of the services rendered to the Aerican forces by the faithful carabao, the principal beast of burden in the Philippines. The Carabao, the patron saint of the order, has ever since been praised in song and verse by every soldier of the Philippine campaigns in honor of his indispensable services rendered in the absence of the army mules.

"The founders of the order had no idea that the organization would ever attain its present proportions. Its growth, however, has been rapid and continuous, and its roll at the present time contains nearly two thousand names, among which may be found nearly all of the prominent army and navy officers who served during the early campaigns in the Philippines."

The book then states that the first regular meeting of the Military Order of the Carabao was held on April 1, 1901, at the quarters of the then Lieut. Col. George P. Scriven, now a Brigadier General and the Chief of the Signal Corps. At that meeting Lieut. Col. Charles A. Woodruff was elected Grand Paramount Carabao; Major B. H. Randolph, Grand Patriarch of the Herd; Major C. B. Sears, Esteemed Lead Carabao; Major R. R. Stevens, Esteemed Wheel Carabao; Capt. W. M. Wright, Main Guy; Lieut. Col. Scriven, Chief Winder of the Horn; Capt. Lyman W. Kennon, Principal Caratonero; Capt. Charles E. Stanton, Veterinario; Capt. W. E. Craighill, Chief Vaquero; Major John Biddle Porter, Chief Herder, and Capt. John R. M. Taylor, Main Guard.

In June, 1901, a committee was appointed to direct the organization of branch "Corrals" in the United States, all owing allegiance to the "Main Corral" in Manila. The dinner in Washington was that of all the "Corrals" in the United States.

At the present time the principal Corrals are those in San Francisco, San Antonio, Fort Monroe, and Washington. The present Grand Paramount Carabao is Brig. Gen. Charles F. Humphrey, U. S. A., retired. It may also be of interest to describe the insignia of the order. It is an equilateral triangle of bronze, one and one-half inches at the base line, point upward, and on the face of the triangle in gold relief the head of the carabao, and at the apex of the triangle in relief, a rustic monogram of the letters "M. O. C." The insignia is worn as a pendant from a bronze bar by a khaki colored ribbon, edged with a strip of dark blue. The bar is inscribed with the legend "Military Order of the Carabao" in relief, surmounting it a sea and rising therefrom a volcano.

Then of course there are the songs of the Carabao, and not for a moment must it be thought that "Damn, Damn, Damn the Insurrectos" is typical of Carabao songs, for it is not. As a matter of fact most of the songs could be sung at a church festival and nobody's sense of propriety would be injured.

The very first song in the "Carabao Hymnal" is such a song. It is the most popular of all Carabao songs and the writer of it was the late Major Archibald Willingham Butt, U. S. A., military aide to President Taft, who lost his life in the Titanic disaster. This is "The Carabao" as it was written by Major Butt:

Oh! Carabao, Old Carabao,
Before they e'er could strike a blow,
Invading armies must await
Upon thy slow and measured gait.

For who can say that in his hand
Abides the power at thy command?
'Tis in thy mighty force to wield
The fate of armies in the field.

Oh! Carabao, Old Carabao,
Great monarch of the road art thou!
Thy value rests in merit plain,
Old toiler through the mud and rain.

Well bearest thou thy lowly part,
No weakness knows thy giant heart;
With thy broad horn a single blow
Well couldst thou lay thy master low.

Yet all thy strength thou bindest still,
To slave and suffer at his will;
And steady draw the weary load,
Till death o'ertakes thee on the road.

Oh! Carabao, Old Carabao,
Well could we place upon thy brow
A laurel wreath for work well done
In driving storm and scorching sun.

Then there is another of the popular songs, written to the tune of "Benny Havens," the song of the cadets at West Point. Like the song of Major Butt, it is a tribute to the carabao, and this is the way it goes:

Come, fill your glasses, fellows,
To the days of the long ago,
When the "Americano" soldier
Mixed the wily "amigo."
Let us drink unto the ladies,
Of Luneta's giddy show,
And con our reminiscences
Of the old, old Carabao.

CHORUS:
Of the old Carabao,
Of the old Carabao,
We'll con our reminiscences
Of the old, old Carabao.

To our Bombinero witty,
We'll drink before we go,
He waters oft the thirsty herd
In liquors not malo.
We'll pledge our friends in memory,
The army toast—"Here's how!"
And ever hold allegiance to
The old, old Carabao.

CHORUS:
Of the old, old Carabao,
Of the old, old Carabao,
And ever hold allegiance to
The old, old Carabao.

Then, of course, there is the famous "Governor General" song that President Taft used to listen to and enjoy when he was Governor General in Manila:

Oh, I've been having a h—l of a time since
I came to the Philippines;
I'd rather drive a bobtail car and live on
pork and beans.
They call me Governor General—I'm the hero
of the day—
But I have troubles of my own, and often
have to say:

Chorus.
Oh, am I the boss, or am I the tool?
Am I the Governor General or a hobo?
I'd like to know who's the boss of this show—
Is it me or Emilio Aguinaldo?

The rebels up at old Tarlac, four men to
every gun—
I think the trouble is at an end; they think
it's just begun;
My men go out to have a fight; the rebels
fade away;
I cable home the trouble's o'er, but to my-
self I say.—Chorus.

Now, Gen. MacArthur, I have no doubt, can
run the whole concern
All right; I'll pack my trunk and go, and
he can take his turn;
But when the papers "cuss him out," and
lay him on the shelf,
I only ask the privilege of saying to myself:

Closing Chorus.
Oh, is Mac the boss, or is Mac the tool?
Is Mac the Governor General or a hobo?
I'd like to know who'll be boss of this show—
Will it be Mac or Emilio Aguinaldo?

Naturally, everybody would like to hear "If Wilson Were Here To-night," one of the new songs rendered at the now famous Washington dinner. This is what the President would have heard had he been there:

Echo From Texas.
Now if Wilson were here to-night,
He would give us a spiel that's right,
On "How to Preserve the Army's Good
Name,"
"How to Play the Mexican Game."
But we'd ask him a thing or two,
Policy that we should pursue,
If he'd found it hard replyin',
He'd ask William Jennings Bryan,
Who would sing him "Lead, Kindly Light."

Then, of course, there is "Aguinaldo's Ragtime Band" and the trouble-making Insurrecto song. The book ends with the roll of members living and dead. On it are the names of at least four-fifths of the best known officers of the Army and Navy of the last twelve years.

GIRL VICTIM MAY DIE.

Struck Down While Carrying Christmas Tree—Five Men in Jail.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, Dec. 25.—Mary Franconka, 17 years old, a pretty Hungarian girl of Cliffside, left the home of a friend in Hoffman Lane, Cliffside, shortly after midnight this morning, carrying a small Christmas tree and decorations. Half an hour later members of her family become worried because she was out so late and started along Hoffman Lane for the house where she had been visiting. They stumbled across the girl lying unconscious in the roadway and bleeding from a gash over the right temple. She was later taken to the North Hudson Hospital, where she was reported to be suffering from a fracture of the skull and in a critical condition.

County Detective Blauvelt arrested Henry Groboskie and Patrick O'Brien and took them to the Hackensack Jail on the charge of striking down the girl with a paving stone. Michael Kolseinsky, Leletri Pterinsky, and John N. Tripopovic were locked up as material witnesses. One theory is that the men attacked the girl, and another is that they accidentally struck her with the stone while fighting among themselves.

BANDIT "READY TO HANG."

Bostick, Who Killed Montague in Train Hold-Up, Will Plead Guilty.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 25.—"I have no friends. I will plead guilty. I am ready to hang."

John Bostick, confessed train robber and slayer of Horace E. Montague, a Southern Pacific traveling passenger agent, made this statement soon after he arrived here to-day from San Francisco in custody of Sheriff Hammell. Bostick held up the Sunset Limited near El Monte Dec. 1 and killed Montague, who was a passenger.

Sheriff Hammell said that on the way from San Francisco, where the prisoner was captured Tuesday, Bostick made a complete confession not only of the El Monte murder and robbery but also of a hold-up Nov. 24, near Richmond, Cal. Since he killed Montague, Bostick says he has been haunted by the crime.

"I have not had a single night's rest since," he told the Sheriff.

BUGGY RIDE STIRS A TOWN.

Young Man Takes Mother's Horse and She Calls Out the Vigilantes.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Dec. 25.—When Charles C. Gibbs decided to take a girl buggy-riding the other day he didn't think he'd stir up the neighboring village of Hope. He just went into the stable of his mother, Mrs. Martin Gibbs, took the family horse, handed the young woman aboard, and drove off.

Mrs. Gibbs found the horse gone a few hours later, and, concluding it had been stolen, notified Harrison Blair, Secretary of the Hope, Knowlton, and Blairstown Horse Protection Society. Mr. Blair summoned the vigilantes, and twenty-four horsemen and six men in automobiles searched the country from Hope to Newton and back without finding any trace of the missing animal.

Along toward sundown on Tuesday evening, three days after he departed, young Gibbs came jogging home, put the horse up, and asked his mother if supper was ready. Secretary Blair figured out how much the search had cost, and sent Mrs. Gibbs a bill for $72.30 yesterday. She says she won't pay it.

MAN CHASED, FALLS DEAD.

Heart Disease Overcomes Keicher, Who Flees After a Fight.

After a man whom he had struck had chased him through the streets, Theodore Keicher, 18 years old, a machinist of 4,519 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, was found dead on the fourth-floor landing of 255 Forty-eighth Street, between Second and Third Avenues, in Brooklyn, at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The surgeon who examined the body said there was no sign of any wound and that death was due probably to heart disease.

Keicher's parents, with whom he lived, denied last night that he was subject to heart disease, and they said they believed that he was killed. An autopsy will be held to-day.

Frank O'Connor, who lives at 4,717 Third Avenue, said he saw Keicher standing at Forty-eighth Street and Third Avenue arguing with a man he did not know. Keicher struck the other man and fled, pursued by the man he had attacked. The man caught Keicher at the entrance of the tenement into which he ran to escape. O'Connor told the police that he ran in after the two men to watch the fight and found Keicher lying dead on the landing of the fourth floor, but saw no trace of the other man.

Drama League to Entertain Children

The Drama League of America will hold a holiday entertainment for children at the Liberty Theatre next Tuesday afternoon. The programme will include an address, "The Child's Place in the Drama League," by Lillian Lathrop; Act I. of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's "The Little Princess," played by members of the Educational Dramatic League; the story of the second and third acts told by Miss Lathrop, and children's songs by John A. Carpenter, sung by Tom Dobson.

PRESIDENT WILSON SPENDS HAPPY DAY

Strolls About Pass Christian and Is Greeted by the Townspeople.

CHILDREN GRASP HIS HAND

Plans to Spend His Vacation Golfing and Motoring, with Quiet, Restful Evenings at Home.

PASS CHRISTIAN, Miss., Dec. 25.—President Wilson's Christmas Day was spent pleasantly in walking, making, quite informally and casually, the acquaintance of sundry inhabitants of the city, from the Mayor to a number of little children, and in celebrating quietly with his party in the "Winter White House," a spacious cottage fronting on the Gulf of Mexico.

To the townspeople this Christmas will be memorable not only because of the President's presence among them, but also because it has been about the coldest day in the recollection of the oldest inhabitants. This was a matter of no small concern to each and all of them, for the thermometer at 40 degrees, following rain early in the morning, belied the place's reputation for balminess of temperature. Indeed, the unseemly behavior of the weather seemed to strike them as being something in the nature of a breach of hospitality. Mayor Saucier and others were very earnest in their assurances of the unusual and temporary nature of these conditions.

Although the President's special train reached here before sunrise, the party remained on board until 8 o'clock. Mayor Saucier boarded the train and welcomed President Wilson.

"I see you have had a storm here," said the President, looking at the wet ground.

"Yes, that's true," replied the Mayor, "but is was merely to get things nicely washed up for your arrival."

This made the President laugh.

Mr. Wilson was assured by the Mayor that care had been taken to insure for the President complete quiet and isolation during his vacation here. The President expressed his gratitude, and introduced Mayor Saucier to the members of his party.

Crowd Shouts Christmas Greeting.

As the President and his party left the special train for the waiting White House automobiles, shipped here in advance, there was a hearty cheer from a group of villagers who had waited in the chill since dawn to greet the head of the nation.

"Merry Christmas, Mr. President!" they shouted, and, doffing his hat, the President smilingly responded, "Thank you. I wish you the same."

During the morning the President and Mrs. Wilson issued from the house and went for a short walk on the beach road that runs for several miles along the Gulf coast. They also took a motor ride to Gulfport, the nearest city.

In the afternoon Mr. Wilson, accompanied by Dr. Carey N. Grayson, U. S. N., his physician, walked to the Post Office, which was closed in observance of the holiday. Some one set off immediately to the home of Mrs. Annette Simpson, the Postmistress, to inform her that the President was waiting. She came quickly, followed by two little daughters, one of them attired for the occasion in a mortar board hat of the collegiate type.

"Merry Christmas; I did not expect you," said Mrs. Simpson.

"Oh, I didn't think there would be any one over here, but I thought I'd try," said the President. "It's very kind of you to come over."

The President bought two twenty-five-cent books of stamps, and in her confusion the Postmistress forgot to give him fifty cents change. This, however, will be dispatched to him to-morrow.

As the President stood at the door of the Post Office several little children walked shyly up to him and grasped his hand. Mr. Wilson playfully asked their names and wished them a merry Christmas. His attention soon was arrested by the arrival of the town mail carrier, who drew up proudly with his sacks of mail, climbing out of a small canvas-covered cart, attached to which was a peculiar-looking animal of shaggy limbs, in color a reddish brown.

"It's part dog," volunteered somebody in the crowd, and the President smiled at the diminutive horse. Originally, the villager said, it was a well-groomed Shetland pony, but since carrying Uncle Sam's mail the animal has gown a thick, unkempt fuzz and boasts a hesitating gait in keeping with the frequent stops of his daily route.

Happy Family Dinner Party.

The President continued his walking for a while, and then went "home" in apparent enjoyment of his stroll. The rest of the day was spent indoors, where the party read scores of holiday greetings that came by telegraph and mail, and sat down to-night to a Christmas dinner, a happy family party.

The natives are heeding the President's desire for rest and isolation by keeping loiterers and idlers from the vicinity of his house.

The cottage is only one of a number that dot the shore of the Mississippi Sound, the entrance to which, named Pass Christian after the Spanish discoverer, Christiano, lies a few miles due south from the President's house. The original settlers were Spanish and French, the language of the latter still being spoken by many of the inhabitants. Some of the quaint old dwellings remain, but for the most part the shore is dotted by big bungalows and cottages.

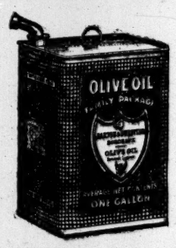
The President's plans for his vacation are much the same as on his trips to Cornish, N. H., the Summer capital—golf in the morning, at the course thirteen miles away, a motor ride in the afternoon, and a quiet evening at home, with absolutely no social diversions or political callers.

Mrs. Wilson Plans to Visit Mobile.

Special to The New York Times.

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 25.—While President Wilson is driving a golf ball around the links at Pass Christian, Miss., early next week Mrs. Wilson and her daughters, Eleanor and Margaret, will come to Mobile to do a little shopping. Mrs. Wilson and her daughters also will visit their cousins, Misses Lucy and Mary Smith, in New Orleans.

"B&G"



THE FINEST OLIVE OIL PROCURABLE

COSTS NO MORE THAN ORDINARY OIL

THE STANDARD FOR OVER HALF A CENTURY

VOLCANOES AFFECT CLIMATE

Dust Decreases Sun's Radiation 20 Per Cent., C. G. Abbott Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—In a communication to the National Geographic Society C. G. Abbott, Director of the Astrophysical Observatory of the Smithsonian Institution, advances the theory that volcanic explosions affect the climate.

"Certainly," he says in his communication, "an agency capable of sending vast clouds of dust to a height of twenty miles in the air, there to be distributed to the winds all over the world and to remain in suspension for months or years, causing the decrease of the direct radiation of the sun by as much as 20 per cent., is a climatic influence not to be ignored."

While making measurements on the quantity of heat coming from the sun at Bassour, Algeria, shortly after the eruption of Mount Katmai, in Alaska, Mr. Abbot noted streaks resembling smoke lying along the horizon, which in the course of a day or so developed into such a haze that work was practically impossible. This condition lasted for nearly three months. The dust resulting from the Alaskan eruption had traveled at a rate of from 25 to 40 miles an hour.

"It seems to me that there can be little question that the volcanic haze has very appreciably influenced the march of temperature in the United States," Mr. Abbott says. "When we take the march of temperature for the whole world the apparent difference is not so striking, but in the case of Mount Katmai there are so many conflicting influences at work that it is perhaps too much to expect so good an agreement. In view of this slight preliminary study of temperature, it seems to me that the question of the effect of volcanic haze on terrestrial temperature is well worth serious consideration."

KILLS WIFE AND HIMSELF.

Father, After Mother's Plea to Stop Drinking, Shoots Before Daughter.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 25.—In the presence of their twelve-year-old daughter Laura, James T. Karney, 52 years old, shot and killed his wife today, and then, putting a shotgun to his neck, pulled the trigger, blowing off the side of his head.

Mrs. Karney was pleading with her husband to refrain from drinking, especially on Christmas Day, when he turned upon her and killed her.

Assemblyman Madden, City Judge.

Special to The New York Times.

YONKERS, Dec. 25.—Mayor James T. Lennon will appoint Assemblyman Tracy P. Madden Acting City Judge of Yonkers on Jan. 1, to succeeed Col. Matthew S. Ellis, who died on Nov. 30. Mr. Madden has been in the Assembly two years. He was one of the Sulzer impeachment managers, and declined a renomination this Fall.

POISON KILLS YOUNG BABE.

Mother Gives It Lysol, Thinking It Is Harmless Medicine.

Mrs. Bertha Wolf of 212 Willis Avenue, the Bronx, by accident yesterday afternoon gave John, her five weeks' old baby, lysol instead of a medicine which the child had been accustomed to take. The child died at 6:30 o'clock last night in the Lincoln Hospital.

The baby had been ill, the police say, and Mrs. Wolf went to a chest to get some medicine. She took the bottle which she thought contained medicine and gave the infant a small quantity. The child soon became very ill. The mother then discovered that the bottle contained the poison.

John Forsythe INC.

In Bankruptcy

To Adjust Matters, the Stock of

Highest Grade Men's Wear

Is Being Closed Out

At Great Reductions

A few selected items as follows:

25c & 50c *Forsythe* Collars, dozen	$2.00	$3.50 *Forsythe* Mushroom Dress Shirts	$1.75
$1 & $1.50 *Forsythe* Scarfs	65c	$3.50 *Forsythe* Dress Shirts	$1.65
$1.50 & $2.00 *Forsythe* Street & Dress Gloves	$1.20	$10 *Forsythe* Full Dress Vests	$4.50
$3.50 *Forsythe* Madras Shirts	$1.75	$2.50 *Forsythe* Pajamas	$1.35

Every Requisite for correct full dress wear, except Hats, Clothing or Shoes; sizes and assortments still complete.

We will buy back at your purchase price anything that is unsatisfactory.

Sale at One Store Only — 201 Broadway — Near Fulton St.

Important Sales TODAY At Loeser's

Christmas has dropped behind the horizon and today Loeser's turns to a new usefulness in a series of great merchandise events, specially planned, notable in magnitude and

Unprecedented in Low Pricing

This morning's word is brief, but important. In the Store you will find good reason to justify your visit and save your money. Here are bulletins of some of the sales that BEGIN TODAY.

Hosiery and Knit Underwear
Immense Stocks and Extraordinary Values

A carefully prepared event that includes vast quantities of practically every staple sort of Hosiery and knit Underwear for men, women and children.
Prices are the lowest in our history. Sale on special second floor tables, on main floor, and in basement.

A Remarkable Offering of Waists

Briefly bulletining some of the extraordinary values ready today, we list:

50c and 75c Percale Waists at 25c Each.
75c to $1.50 Lingerie and Tailored Waists, 50c.
Tailored and Voile Waists, Values to $2.50, at 98c.
Lace and Silk Waists, Values to $5, at $1.98.

Clearance of Winter Apparel for Women, Misses and Children

The most radical sale of the sort ever begun at Loeser's. Over 1500 Garments, including Coats, Suits, Dresses and Skirts for all ages from 6 years up.
They are in the mode. They are of fine quality and workmanship. The prices in many instances will hardly cover the cost of the materials.

Loeser Fur Clearance This Morning

Every piece in our own stocks as well as some lots we have taken to go into this Sale at new prices which in most instances mean a third to half saving.

Hundreds of Fur Coats at a Third to Half Less.
Hundreds of Muffs at a Third to Half Less.
Hundreds of Scarfs at a Third to Half Less.

Almost every kind of Fur and every style of Fur is included in the Sale at the reductions quoted.

Also These Special Features:

Men's $20 to $25 Suits and Overcoats at $14.50.
Men's Shirts, Pajamas, Nightgowns at Special Prices.
Clearance of White Dress Cottons.
After-Christmas Clearance of Hurt Books.
12½c to 50c Soiled Handkerchiefs at 5c to 25c.

Foreword: White Sale Next Monday

This is to be our greatest under price offering of Undermuslins, Waists, Household Linens, White Frocks for Spring, Men's Shirts, etc.
No woman will be fair to herself who fails to keep the date open and to reserve her purchasing until she has a chance to inspect what we have prepared for this occasion.

Livingston Street
Elm Place

Frederick Loeser & Co. Inc.
In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

Fulton Street
Bond Street

PLANS FOOT WALKS UNDER TIMES SQUARE

Harwood's Arrangement Would Provide Safe Crossings Beneath Street Traffic.

UNITE SUBWAY STATIONS

But Gates Are Arranged So That Those Not Wishing to Take Trains May Use Mezzanine Floor.

In the revised plans for the Times Square Subway stations, George A. Harwood, chief engineer of the electric zone of the New York Central Railroad, has provided the most extensive mezzanine arrangement designed so far. He has taken the sub-grade connections between the Brooklyn Rapid Transit and the Interborough stations provided both in the Opdycke plan and the tentative design of the Public Service Commission, and has added to both.

The result is that he has suggested now the introduction of a second level for foot traffic under the entire Times Square region stretching from Forty-fifth Street, at the junction of Seventh Avenue and Broadway, on the east side of the thoroughfare, running down to the east of the Times Building as far as Fortieth Street and Broadway, and broadening out through the Times Building so as to reach down Seventh Avenue to Fortieth Street. Then he would provide underground connections under Forty-first Street and Fortieth Street between Broadway and Seventh Avenue.

No one who has seen this plan has any doubt of the great convenience that it would be to the public. It would connect with the sidewalks at so many corners that it would be unnecessary for any one who intended to take a Subway train to cross any of the streets, and it would be so extensive that it would be possible to arrange the gates to the trains in such a way that persons who feared street traffic, but had no intention of taking a Subway train, could use it to cross Times Square in many directions.

Moreover, it would provide ample means of communication between the three services of the Interborough, the Seventh Avenue west side line, the shuttle trains to the Grand Central, and the Steinway Tunnel route; the B. R. T.'s Broadway-Seventh Avenue line, and, when it is constructed, the Subway which Malcolm R. McAdoo has suggested should be built under Forty-second Street and the North River to Hoboken, Paterson and Passaic.

The chief criticism of this mezzanine plan has been based on the expense, as it exceeds greatly the cost of the sub-grade communications proposed by Mr. Craven and Mr. Opdycke, who have looked simply to the need of providing adequate facilities for the interchange of passengers between the B. R. T. and the Interborough's Forty-second Street stations. Moreover, in order to extend the mezzanine to the eastern side of Broadway and Seventh Avenue, as far north as Forty-fifth Street, it has been necessary for Mr. Harwood to depress both of the present crosstown tracks of the Interborough, to which it is by no means certain that that company would assent.

According to the present plan, the Interborough's Seventh Avenue express station will extend down that avenue from Forty-second Street to Fortieth Street. It would have two small mezzanines, one at the southern end and another at the northern end, and from the second one arm would be thrown out so as to give a sub-grade walk to the northwestern corner of Forty-second Street and Seventh Avenue, near the Victoria Theatre, and another would give connection around the Heidelberg Building, with the northern end of the B. R. T.'s Broadway station, and the Steinway Tunnel and shuttle service stations.

Mr. Craven, in designing merely a local B. R. T. station for Forty-second Street, has run it down as far as Fortieth Street. He provides no mezzanine at all in Times Square. He has suggested that along either Forty-first or Fortieth Street a sub-grade communication should be tunneled out to connect with the Interborough in Seventh Avenue. This is a very much more restricted plan than Mr. Harwood's. This engineer would have a mezzanine over the whole of both the B. R. T. and the Interborough stations, and would provide the connecting passageways under both Forty-first and Fortieth Streets. Moreover, he would hollow out the whole of Forty-second Street between Broadway and Seventh Avenue, so as to provide access to Mr. McAdoo's projected line.

Since Mr. Opdycke's plan puts the B. R. T. station north of Forty-second Street, it does not provide for any passageways in Forty-first and Fortieth Streets. He has, however, an extensive mezzazine to the north and east of the Times Building over the B. R. T. express station, which he has designed to run from Forty-second Street to Forty-fourth Street. This would be on practically the same level as the present platform of the Times Square station, and would give ample means of communication around and through the lower floor of the Times Building with the Interborough's station in Seventh Avenue. It would, moreover, permit of easy extension under Forty-second Street to the west of Seventh Avenue, to meet any demands made on it in the future by the proposed New Jersey line.

It will rest entirely with the Public Service Commission to decide the limits and uses to which the Times Square mezzanine shall be put. Every plan suggested so far has made use of some form of inter-communication below the level of the street between the B. R. T. and the Interborough stations. The Broadway Association and other interests have now exhausted the possibilities in showing that it is feasible to construct an express station for the B. R. T. under Times Square north of Forty-second Street, and it is left for the commission to decide whether it will modify its tentative plans to meet the popular demand for this station and for the commission's engineering force to work out the best possible plan.

SUBWAY TRAFFIC BOOMS.

Times Square Station Shows Big Gains Over Last Year.

In the great rush of passengers, which the Subway has been carrying this month, Times Square has more than kept its lead. Experience has shown that Monday is a favorite day for shoppers, and on every Monday in December this year Times Square showed a considerable increase over the number of passengers who used it as compared with the corresponding Monday of last year. Here are the figures:

1913.		1912.	
Dec. 1	44,581	Dec. 2	41,327
Dec. 8	45,402	Dec. 9	42,620
Dec. 15	46,153	Dec. 16	48,160
Dec. 22	44,879	Dec. 23	44,350

Since Times Square is the centre of the theatre and hotel district, it naturally follows that Saturday should be one of its big days, when other Subway stations show a falling off. The records for December Saturdays in this year and the last tell the same tale of steady growth as do the Mondays. Here are the figures:

1913.		1912.	
Dec. 6	54,759	Dec. 7	51,850
Dec. 13	53,641	Dec. 14	51,710
Dec. 20	53,810	Dec. 21	53,680

In analyzing the holiday traffic over the entire Subway and elevated systems run by the Interborough, it appears that there were more passengers riding last Monday than on any other day in the entire history of the company. It handled without serious accident 2,333,057 passengers, or 24,353 more than on the Monday before Christmas last year. Of these 1,265,631 journeyed over the Subway, which was designed originally to carry only 400,000 a day, and 1,067,426 on the elevated lines.

Only once before have more tickets been sold by the Interborough in a single twenty-four hours. That was last Spring on the day on which it gave 5 per cent. of all receipts to the Ohio sufferers. It is not, however, fair to compare the receipts of that day with Monday's, because then a number of persons bought large strings of tickets, so as to swell the contribution they were making indirectly to the relief fund.

RADIUM WON'T CURE CANCER

Its Value Confined to Superficial Growths, American Society Says.

A warning was issued yesterday by the American Society for the Control of Cancer against putting too much hope in the beneficial results of the treatment of cancer by radium. The society expressed the fear that exaggerated ideas of the power of radium in such cases would lead to deeper despair on the failure of the expected cure after the patients had been put to heavy expense. In its warning bulletin, the society says:

"The curative effects of radium are limited to-day to superficial cancers of the skin, to superficial growths of mucous membrane which are not true cancers, and to some deeper lying tumors of bone, which are not very malignant. The problem of the constitutional treatment of advanced, inoperable cancer is still untouched by any method yet devised or likely to be devised for administering radium. Even among the so-called radium cures, it still remains to be determined in many cases whether the favorable result is permanent or is to be followed sooner or later by the usual recurrence. The most competent surgeons do not dare to pronounce a case cured until five years have elapsed after an apparently successful operation. The same test must be applied before we can finally determine the real value of radium.

"It should be emphasized especially that radium cannot at present exert any permanent benefit on generalized cancer, and since cancer, in a very large proportion of cases, is widely disseminated in the body early in the course of the disease, this entire group of cases can expect no important relief from radium. Another large group of cancers is comparatively inaccessible to the application of radium, so that the ultimate course of the disease is not affected, although certain portions of the tumor may be reduced in size. Again, many forms of cancer, although localized and accessible to radium, grow very rapidly and resist the curative action of this agent, so that no real benefit can be expected from its use.

"The best results of radium therapy can be secured only when comparatively large amounts are available for use, and the present limited world's supply of this metal places it out of reach of the great majority of patients. It is to be feared that much harm may result from undue reliance upon small quantities of low-grade radium when other methods of treatment would be more effective.

"Evidence of the possible extent of popular misconception on this subject is found in a pathetic letter recently received at the New York Health Department from a sufferer in California who had somehow obtained the impression that the United States Government was about to purchase large quantities of radium from abroad. Assuming that the 'New York City physician' would have a plentiful supply, the writer asked that some be sent to him C. O. D. without delaying to advise him as to the cost.

"Under the term 'cancer' are commonly grouped several diseases which differ widely in nature, causation, and courses, and in their response to radium. It requires both skill and experience to determine just what type of cancer one has to deal with, as well as the advisability of using radium. Hence, it is extremely difficult to formulate an accurate statement of the true position of radium therapy, but it is quite clear that the exploitation of this remedy as a cure for cancer in general is to be deprecated."

Prof. Friedlaender to Lecture.

Prof. Israel Friedlaender of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America will deliver a lecture to-night under the auspices of Young Israel at the Norfolk Street Synagogue, Norfolk, near Grand Street. The next speaker to lecture under the auspices of Young Israel will be the Rev. Dr. Hildesheimer of Germany, who will speak at the Pike Street Synagogue early next month.

STAPLETON FERRY PROTEST

Staten Islanders Object to Losing Its Service on Dec. 31.

Members of the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce and a delegation of prominent Staten Island citizens will appear before Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith at Pier A, Manhattan, at 9 o'clock this morning to make protest against the discontinuance of the Stapleton Municipal Ferry on Dec. 31. The order for discontinuing the ferry service was issued for the reason that no provision for its continuance in 1914 was made by the Board of Estimate.

Staten Islanders are greatly wrought up over the threat to close down the Stapleton service. Truckmen and others who use the ferry assert that it would be an outrage to end the service now. Many poor families have used the ferry for the reason that it costs them only five cents from Stapleton to Manhattan, whereas from Stapleton to Manhattan by the St. George Ferry the fare is ten cents.

SLEPT ON TRACK, RUN OVER.

Jefferson Collapsed While Crossing Street—Car Fractures His Skull.

Henry Jefferson, a stationary fireman, 21 years old, of 510 Amsterdam Avenue, after a round of Christmas visits, was in Broadway between 117th Street and 118th Street at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He was overcome with drowsiness while crossing the street, and lay down on the northbound car track, instantly dropping off to sleep.

A street car, with Motorman Matthew Ryan at the brakes, approached the spot a few seconds later. In the semi-darkness the motorman was not able to recognize the object on the tracks until it was too late to stop the car. Jefferson was picked up from under the wheels suffering from a fractured skull and other injuries. He was taken to the Knickerbocker Hospital as a prisoner on a charge of intoxication.

GIMBELS---Beginning This Morning!

The YEAR-END SALE

With Its Stirring, Store-Wide Savings

Now we begin to get the store ready to turn a bright face to the New Year.

In every section of its ten selling floors, the yard and broken lots left from a tremendous Christmas business are swept out by the broom of lowered prices.

These Will Be Fine Re-Investment Days for Your Christmas Money!

Things for your own use, and for your family's—things for the home—vast variety, and far too much to be told of here in detail. Everything at a greatly lowered price. Come early today to get the pick of the Offerings!

An Important Outgoing of Untrimmed Hats & Trimmings

As our millinery is keyed up to the minute with the correct styles of Paris, and as our output is tremendous, it is obvious that this disposal presents modish millinery at much lowered prices.

Untrimmed Velvet and Plush Hats At $1 and $1.50, Were $2 to $3 and More

Although Black Hats are in the majority, there are some in the smart tones of seal brown, dark green, blue and wine color. *Petite* and medium shapes.

$1.25 to $5 Ostrich Fantaisies at 75c to $3.50

Tango, Empire, rose and King's blue, as well as sombre tones and black.

50c to $2 Fancy Feathers at 25c to $1

50c to $3.50 Fur Ornaments at 25c to $1.75

The No-Charge Trimming Service presents another worth-while economy. Our milliners will trim, without additional charge, any of the hats in the Sale (or in our other collections) if the trimmings are also purchased in our Millinery Shop, Third Floor.

Marbles, Bronzes and Terra Cottas Reduced 30 to 50 Per Cent.

Many beautiful specimens from our well chosen collection of Art Objects are included in the year-end Sale. Many fine opportunities for investing Christmas money for the permanent beautifying of drawing room, conservatory or garden.

Marble Busts, Figures and Groups

Prices range from $26 for a Bust of Joan of Arc, usually $40, to $375 for a superb figure in Carrara Marble, usually $600.

Real and Art Bronze Statuary

Various subjects, charmingly executed, in real Vienna and French Art Bronze at $16.50 to $275, usually $20 to $450.

Terra Cotta and Marble Garden Ornaments

Benches, Tables and Vases of Carrara Marble, some richly carved, some elaborately carved at $32.50 to $150, were $55 to $250.

Charming Ferneries, Jadinieres and Window Boxes of Italian terra cotta, artistic in design and colorings at $9.50 to $27.00, formerly $15 to $47.50.

Fifth Floor

A Year-End Discontinuance Of Beauvais Axminster Rugs

These splendidly wearing Rugs are simply crowded out by the approach of new patterns, to which they are not a bit inferior in designs or colorings. Handsome Oriental and self-toned effects. These sizes and prices:

Seamless

22½ x 36 in. at $1.15, from $1.50
27 x 54 in. at $1.65, from $2.25
36 x 70 in. at $2.95, from $4
36 x 36 in. at $1.50, from $2.25
9 x 12 ft. at $21.50, from $30
4 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 6 in. at $5.75, from $7.75
6 x 9 ft. at $10.75, from $15
8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in. at $18.75, from $26.50

Seamed

9 x 12 ft. at $18.75, from $25
10 ft. 6 in. x 12 ft. at $22.50, from $30.50
11 ft. 3 in. x 12 ft. at $23.50, from $33.50
11 ft. 3 in. x 15 ft. at $30, from $40

Hall Runners

3 x 9 ft. at $4.75, from $6.75
3 x 12 ft. at $5.75, from $8.50

Sixth Floor

$1.50 to $6 Lingerie At $1, $1.25, $2 and $3.75

About 1,800 Nightgowns, Combinations, Princess Slips and Petticoats have been called from our stock, because sizes were incomplete, or because they were slightly mussed. At their former prices they were excellent values, for we have a high standard of quality and progressive ideas about styles.

Also, a hundred or so $2 to $18.75 Nightgowns, at $1.25 to $10.75.

Second Floor

$4 to $50 English Silver Plated Ware at $3.50 to $28

The present vogue for this charming Tableware brought such a large Christmas demand that our collection is considerably depleted. Therefore, we shall close out these remaining

$4 to $5.50 Butter Dishes at $3.50.
$20 to $30 Double Vegetable Dishes at $15.
$35 to $50 Tea Sets with Trays at $28.

Main Floor

Men's $6 and $8 Imported Velour Hats, Year-End Price, at $4.50

Fine Austrian Velour in the small and much-desired shapes. These came to GIMBELS from one of the celebrated European houses, whose hats are noted for their high lustrous beauty and silky finish. Of course, the sizes are incomplete, but in the assortment are greens, black, browns and grays, and most men may be fitted. This is a very seasonable event and they will sell quickly.

$4 French Coney Fur Caps at $2

Two models, the "Driver" and the "Detroit," selected skins, satin-lined, excellent for motoring.

$7 Pieced Seal Caps at $5

Genuine Alaska Seal and match pieces together, handsome and very serviceable.

Fourth Floor

Radical Reductions Bring Women's Suits, Coats And Dresses to the Lowest Prices of the Season

To constantly have new styles is our rule, and incidently the reason why we have not had to make sweeping reductions on women's apparel until now, the turning point of the season.

As we have progressed with Fashion, the styles in this disposal are what the best dressed women will wear until Spring arrives.

Today we start this dispersal movement with these important collections:

Women's Suits

$35 to $55 Models in Velveteen, at $23.50 and $33.50

$55 to $67.50 Breitschwanz and Velveteen Models, at $43.50

$75 to $95 Models in Chiffon Velvet and Plush, at $52.50

The majority of Suits are trimmed with the fashionable furs. Black and the dominating colors of the season—green, seal brown and navy.

Women's Coats

$28.50 to $45 Imported Models of "Radyne" at $15, $19.50 and $25

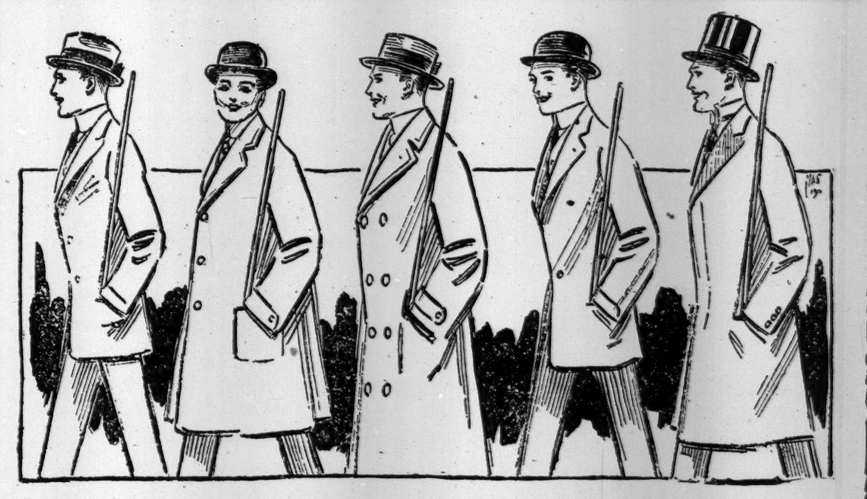
$42.50 Fur-trimmed Wraps of Silk-and-Wool Matelasse at $25

Women's Dresses

$75 to $100 Imported Afternoon and Evening Models at $50

$15 to $19.75 Silk and Serge Dresses at $12.75

Third Floor



Year-End Sale—Extraordinary In Scope and Savings—Of 3,200

Men's $22 to $28 Suits And Overcoats at $16.50

Never have we been able to present such a rich field for economy in this always eagerly expected Year-End Sale of Men's Clothing.

Nearly twice the number of garments are involved, two-thirds of them from our regular stock; the other third special purchases of clothing that met our ideas as to quality. All the famous wholesale tailors who make for us regularly are represented by Suits and Overcoats that are new and desirable in every way. In brief, there are

Suits in Snug-fitting Styles with Soft Roll Lapels
Suits Conservative in Cut, Soft or Straight Lapels

Hundreds of the Suits in plain blues and black, from neat unfinished worsteds, to smart, rough, wide-wale cheviots. Also plain browns and grays, pin stripes and mixtures, in profusion.

Chinchilla Ulsters, Double-Breasted, Quarter Silk-Lined
Three-Quarter Length Chesterfields with Velvet Collars
Overcoats in a Variety of Fancy Styles

The Chinchilla Overcoats are in plain blue or gray, and of the type at present in highest demand. The Chesterfields are in plain black or Oxford gray; the fancy Overcoats in plain colors and mixtures.

All Sizes, 33 to 48, in each Group

Special preparations, and experienced salesmen, to make the service in this Sale as satisfactory as the wonderful merchandise.

Fourth Floor

Year-End Sale of Men's and Boys' Clothing in the Subway Store Begins This Morning

Incomplete Sizes

Lower the Prices of Fine Corsets To $1 and $4.50

Every Corset in this sale is a model of the current season and was made to our special order. It is simply a case of having to adjust our stocks, for the sizes in these collections are broken—nevertheless all sizes from 19 to 27 are included at every price.

$6 Royal Duchess Corsets, at $3.50, in models to give the corsetless effect, others with medium low bust which are not so extreme.

$6 La Markette Corsets, at $4.50, white and pink brocade, with either very low or medium bust; all to give long straight lines to the hips.

$1.50 La Markette Corsets, at $1; these with low bust and long hips. White coutil.

Pink Corset Shop, Second Floor

Men's $1.50 Silk Hosiery, $1

Underpriced away below value during this yearly clearing of the Store.

Men's two-toned, all-Silk Hose in various colors with embroidered clock. Year-end price, $1 pair; regularly $1.50.

Men's Silk Hose with lisle tops in black, tan and navy. Year-end price, 70c pair; regularly $1.

Main Floor

$1.35 Storm Serge, 90c yard

The usual sturdy, dust-shedding Storm Serge in navy and black will be placed among the Year-end groups of dress goods. Former price, $1.35 a yard—Year-end price, 90c yard.

Second Floor

Shadow Laces

In Blouse and Corsage Lengths

Very lovely designs in web and floral effect among the Shadow Laces, grouped together irrespective of value, for the Year-end Sale at 15c to $1.50 each; former prices, 25c to $3.50.

NET-TOP LACE AND VENISE BANDING in many designs, grouped for the Year-end Sale at 25c to 35c; former prices, 35c to 50c.

Main Floor.

$7.50 to $15 Chiffon Beaded Tunics $5 to $10

Very lovely models of fine quality Chiffon. Beautifully embroidered in crystal beads. Colors are all the delicate evening shades, including pink, blue, yellow and other popular shades. Former prices $7.50 to $15. Year-end prices $5, $7.50 and $10.

Main Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS

BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD STREET

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-66-68 FIFTH AVENUE. 46th & 47th STS.

BEGINNING TODAY

Semi-Annual Clearance

Fur Coats, Sets and Small Furs,

Gowns, Dresses, Suits,

Coats, Wraps, Blouses,

Millinery

At Reductions of

One-half and One-third

of former prices

No reservations, approvals, exchanges or credits.

FAMINE THREATENS NOW IN BULGARIA

Thousands of Families Starving and Appeal Is Made to America for Aid.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN PLEAD

Country Needs Them, Miss Abbott Says, but They Will Die of Hunger This Winter Unless Assisted.

Thousands of women and children in Bulgaria are facing starvation this Winter, according to Miss Inez L. Abbott, missionary of the Woman's Board of the Interior of the Congregational Church and Principal of the American Girls' Boarding School in Samokov, Bulgaria. Miss Abbott has come to this country to raise funds for the relief of 7,000 destitute families in the Samokov district.

The suffering and want in Bulgaria, Miss Abbott said yesterday, was much greater than last year. She explained that the crops were gathered last year before the mobilization of the armies. With all the oxen, carts and men at the front with the armies practically no crops were planted this year, and such as were cultivated could not be properly harvested because of lack of labor and facilities.

"For months many Bulgarians haven't known what it is to satisfy their hunger," said Miss Abbott. "In the cities and valleys around Samokov families are in direst need. We can keep a family of five from starvation with 20 cents a day by providing them with bread twice daily. We cannot satisfy their hunger, but at least we can keep them alive.

"The Queen of Bulgaria is devoting all of her time and thought to relief work among her suffering people. Recently she said to me: 'If relief funds not only for suffering but for the orphans should come from the United States, I would feel very grateful.' The fact is that the Bulgarians would be more grateful for assistance from the United States than from any other country. They do not fear any political entanglement such as they think may result when any European country advances assistance for them.

"Recenty a Macedonian school teacher, a young woman of twenty-five, came to me and asked for work in my school. She said she was willing to work for almost anything, explaining that all the schools had been closed in the district where she was teaching. She was forced to flee with her mother, and their only subsistence was the small portion of bread they received daily from the Government. The young woman pleaded with me that she would not be able to face the Winter without food, clothing, light or fuel. There was nothing I could do for her. I received countless appeals of this sort.

"In Bulgaria to-day there are 100,000 other refugees just as disheartened as this school teacher. A little orphan girl was brought to me by a Bulgarian family from just over the Macedonian line who fled to Samokov from the territory temporarily occupied by the Greeks. The little girl's father and mother both had perished in the war, and she had become a burden to the destitute family who had undertaken to care for her. It was a privilege to be able to place her in an orphanage in Samokov. There are more than 100,000 fatherless, and many of them motherless, children in Bulgaria who have not been thus provided for. Their country will need them in the years to come, but they may die this Winter for lack of food and care, which can be supplied only if funds are forthcoming immediately."

Miss Abbott, through an appeal last Winter, raised funds in this country with which she greatly assisted in the relief of the poverty-stricken people of Samokov. Much of the money was used to buy raw materials with which the women made garments. Some of it was also used to prepare small farms around Samokov for cultivation and to buy the seeds for planting. With additional funds the Relief Committee of Samokov hopes to develop a general truck garden for the city's poor.

"The Relief Committee desires to provide Samokov's needy inhabitants with work rather than with direct gifts, or even with food or flour," Miss Abbott said. "But the old people and the mothers of little children cannot be furnished with much work at a time when all the ordinary activities of life are so nearly at a standstill. There is a large percentage of Jews among the sufferers in Bulgaria, where members of the Jewish race are recognized by the Government as thrifty and desirable citizens. In Bulgaria the Jews enjoy to the fullest 'life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness,' the same as any other citizens. We intend to use whatever relief funds we may be able to raise for the relief of Jews as well as Christians, without discrimination, wherever there is need.

"The assistance we have received from the United States already has brought results moral and spiritual, not only in Samokov, but throughout Bulgaria. The Bulgarians have expressed a deep gratitude to the Americans who remembered their Bulgarian brothers and sisters in their extremity. We Americans in Bulgaria are trying to interpret to those brave, progressive people a real vital Christianity, and our fellow-countrymen have here an opportunity to prove that we sincerely believe that an interpretation of such a Christianity demands our heartfelt interest in everything pertaining to the true welfare of the Bulgarian people.

"After the press of Europe and of the United States has been full of accounts of Bulgaria, you ask can I conscientiously appeal to American friends for funds for the relief of Bulgarians? Without hesitation I answer 'Yes,' because the American public recognizes the fact that no country on the face of the earth ever has waged war without committing atrocities of one kind or another. We keenly regret that atrocities should have been committed anywhere, and we seek no excuse for them, but Bulgarian atrocities have been greatly exaggerated.

"The estimate of Bulgarian character which was generally accepted, at least for a time, was given to the world by that country's enemies, when five of them fell upon her at the same time, after having cut her off from all postal and telegraphic communication with the outside world, so that she could make no answer to the charges against her. The Bulgarians should be judged not for what they have done in times of war, but for what they have done and are still trying to do in times of peace. Bulgaria is suffering from some of her own serious mistakes, but in a large measure she is the victim of the jealousies of the little powers and of the intrigues of the great powers. With these facts in mind, who can say that Bulgaria is not worthy of the very utmost that can be done for her?"

Miss Abbott, who is beginning the seventh year of her work in Samokov, is a native of Lansing, Mich., where she intends very soon to visit her relatives. She was graduated from the Lansing High School, and later received the degrees A. B. and A. M. from the University of Michigan. Subsequently she attended the American School for Classical Studies in Rome. She has been decorated with a medal of honor of the Red Cross by Queen Eleanora of Bulgaria.

While in the United States Miss Abbott will organize an American committee for the relief of starving Bulgarians, but for the present she has arranged to have contributions sent to the American Board of the Committee on Foreign Missions, United Charities Building, 287 Fourth Avenue. Such funds as are received will be forwarded immediately to Queen Eleanora, and acknowledgement of them will be made from the Royal Palace in Sofia.

WRIT FOR MRS. LEVENTHAL.

Counsel Fighting to Free Woman Convicted of Vice Charge.

Following the release from the Queens Jail at Long Island City of Mrs. Marie Garcia, who had been convicted of conducting a disorderly resort, an effort is to be made to-day to obtain the freedom of Mrs. Jennie Leventhal, 48 years old, whose former address was 240 Delancey Street, Manhattan. She will be produced before Justice Van Siclen in the Supreme Court in Kings County this morning by Warden Henry Schlett of the Queens jail, under a writ of habeas corpus, which was granted late Wednesday afternoon to her attorney, Morris H. Gottlieb, of 60 Wall Street.

The woman was convicted of a charge of conducting a disorderly resort before Magistrate Barlow, and on Nov. 17 was sentenced to six months in the workhouse at Blackwell's Island. Owing to repairs that are being made there she was, on Nov. 20, transferred to Long Island City by orders from the Department of Correction. In the application for her release both her conviction and the right to confine Manhattan prisoners in Queens County will be attacked.

While District Attorney Mathew J. Smith of Queens County has been notified of the securing of the writ, he has referred the matter to District Attorney Whitman of this county, owing to the criticism that followed the release of Mrs. Garcia. It is understood that a representative of Mr. Whitman will oppose the application for the release of the prisoner.

WON A RUBY RING AT SEA

But Spanish Dancer Had to Pay Duty on It When She Got Here.

There was a dance at sea on the White Star liner Majestic on Christmas Eve, and during its progress Inèz Borrero, a Spanish dancer from Barcelona, tiptoed her way into the affections of Pampilio Xavier, a young Brazilian student, who was on his way to enter the Georgetown University in Washington, D. C. As a token of his admiration and esteem, Mr. Xavier presented to Senorita Borrero a handsome ruby ring.

The Majestic got in yesterday, one day late, owing to bad weather, and loaded down with 7,092 sacks of Christmas mail. When the customs inspectors came to examine Senorita Borrero's personal effects they found that she had not declared the ruby ring, and, notwithstanding her protest that it was an engagement ring, she was compelled to pay duty on it.

Eugene Boissevain, husband of Inez Milholland Boissevain, came home on the Majestic and was met at the pier by his wife.

TELLS OF CONDITIONS IN A CLOSED LAND

Visitor Takes His Life in His Hands in Afghanistan, Consul Baker Says.

CHRISTIANS ARE EXECUTED

This Law Applies Alike to Visitors and to Natives Who Become Christians.

A report on industrial and living conditions in Afghanistan, which a Christian enters on pain of death, has been made to the Department of Commerce by United States Consul Henry D. Baker, on special commercial service in the Far East.

Mr. Baker calls Afghanistan the buffer State between British India and the Russian possessions in Asia. It has an area of 200,000 square miles and a population estimated at 5,000,000, though no census has ever been taken. Its inhabitants are without exception Mohammedans, and, save only Thibet, it is the largest closed country in the world, presenting the anachronism of a nation in the twentieth century which forbids the entrance into its territory of the foreign missionaries either of religion or commerce, as well as making the profession of Christianity among its subjects punishable by death.

"If any person particularly wishes to visit Afghanistan, he can get into the country only by interesting the Amir personally in the object of his visit, which, however, it may be found very difficult to do," Mr. Baker says. "No commercial traveler can get into Afghanistan unless the Amir might be induced to take an interest in his particular line of business. Even then it would not be found convenient or advantageous to undertake a trip into Afghanistan unless the Amir would personally guarantee one's comfort and safety and provide a military escort to Kabul or Kandahar or wherever else it was desired to go. In fact, unless the Afghanistan Government itself assumed all expenses of such a trip and gave a guaranty as to a certain amount of profitable business it would probably never pay for any American business or manufacturing firm to send a representative into the country, as the expense of travel and of transport of personal supplies would be so great as to offset any profits which might be expected.

"After application has been made to the Amir for a permit, or firman, to visit Afghanistan—and by having advanced some particularly potent argument the firman may perhaps be granted—the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, if he deems it wise, will then grant permission to cross the frontier at the traveler's own risk.

"A regulation letter granting such permission to a representative of a business house in Bombay, of which I have a copy, reads as follows:

With reference to your letter dated ——, I am directed to inform you that the honorable the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General in the Northwest Frontier Province is being directed to allow Mr. ——, of your firm, to cross the frontier, subject to the production by him of His Majesty the Amir's firman and the political agent in the Khyber Pass being satisfied that the Afghan Government has made arrangements for Mr. ——'s escort and transport.

I am to add that the Government of India accepts no responsibility whatever in connection with the object of Mr. ——'s journey to or stay in Afghanistan, and that he proceeds there at his own risk.

"About the only instances in which Europeans or Americans have ever been allowed to travel into Afghanistan is when machinery or other articles have been required by the Amir or his Government, or special medical assistance needed at the court. At present there are understood to be six Europeans and two Americans residing in the country. Among the very few European persons who have for any length of time sojourned in Afghanistan within recent years may be mentioned Mr. E. T. Thornton, who established a Government leather and boot and shoe factory at Kabul, and wrote, in 1909, a book entitled 'Leaves from an Afghan Scrapbook'; Dr. J. A. Gray, who was private physician to the late Amir, and wrote, in 1901, a book entitled 'My Residence at the Court of the Amir,' and Mrs. Kate Daly, physician to the Amir's harem, who wrote, in 1905, a book entitled 'Eight Years Among the Afghans.'"

Put Your Money

To Work At Liberal Pay.

Transplant that bank account into New York City Guaranteed First Mortgages (Tax Exempt), which pay, without risk of Principal, interest of **5½%**

Legal Investment for Trust Funds.
Our booklet "E" goes into convincing detail. Write for it to-day

FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
Capital and Surplus, $640,000
Bridge Plaza, N., L. I. City, N. Y.

Alexander's Shoe Sale

—a SALE in the old-fashioned sense of the word offering fresh Fall and Winter shoes from our regular stock at substantial reductions from former prices. Thousands of fine shoes for men, women and children—surplus stock no longer required—are marked at prices ensuring quick disposal. They are not "sale" shoes. None was bought for this sale. None will be. The lines are unusually complete—the sales force adequate. Our regular guarantee of satisfactory service with each purchase.

20% TO 40% REDUCTION

MEN'S SHOES formerly $4 to $8	$2.85 TO $5.75
WOMEN'S BOOTS formerly $4 to $6	$2.75 TO $4.75
WOMEN'S SLIPPERS formerly $4 to $7	$2.75 TO $4.75
CHILDREN'S SHOES formerly $2.50 to $3.50	$1.75 TO $2.45

Andrew Alexander
Sixth Avenue at Nineteenth Street

We Give Surety Stamps Free With All Purchases and Redeem Them in Our Own Merchandise

In New York's Shopping Center

O'NEILL-ADAMS CO.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 22d Street.

Friday and Saturday are Two of the Biggest Days of the Whole Year at

O'Neill's Big Store for Dad & the Boys

A Great Two-Day Clearance Sale That Cuts Deeply Into Usual Prices of About $30,000 Worth of Regular and Specially Purchased Stocks.

Everything is of Correct New Style

Most of these lots are clearance items—too limited in quantities to advertise—those will be seen on special counters—but we will mention some of the big, new lots, purchased and reserved for this great sale. These are merely indicative of the character of the entire stock involved.

Correct Evening Dress Accessories are Included

An Enormous Special Purchase of Absolutely New

$1.00 & $1.25 Shirts at 59c. Each

Over 12,000 (1,000 dozen) in a newly manufactured lot and a big collection of odd lots and limited assortments from our own regular $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 Shirts.

Made of fine quality Garner's fast color percales and other high grade shirtings, in smart hair-line, fancy or cluster stripes, on light and medium color grounds. All new color effects. Tailored exactly on the lines of custom-made shirts, assuring a faultless fit, correct widths and lengths, and a snug, firmly fitted collar. Plain and pleated bosoms, with heavy pearl buttons. Coat models, with cuffs attached.

Men's $1.50 to $2.50 Knitted Underwear at 79c

Some of the finest qualities of mercerized ribbed Balbriggan, Wool and Merino in various colors, together with some of the best grades of medium weight Natural Wool garments; also Derby Ribbed Union Suits.

Boys' 75c. Derby Ribbed Balbriggan Underwear at 45c.
Extra fine quality Boys' Derby Ribbed Shirts and Drawers; shirts are French neck and trimmed with silk front and pearl buttons; drawers have pearl buttons and double gussets.

Men's $1.00 Pure Thread Silk Socks at 69c.
Men's extra fine quality Thread Silk Socks, reinforced soles, heels, and toes, in various colors.

Men's $1.50 Pure Thread Silk Socks at $1.00
Men's extra fine quality of heavy Thread Silk Socks, reinforced soles, heels and toes, in a large assortment of colors.

50c. Men's Silk Socks, 23c.
Better really than the usual 50c. grades. Two-tones and plain colors; double soles, heels and toes.

Men's $1.00 to $2.00 Gloves, 79c.
Manufacturers' Samples of Men's Gloves—cape skins, mochas and chamois, in all the shades of tan and gray—Pique or prix seam.

Men's Reg. $2.50 Madras Pajamas at $1.95
Made of very fine jacquard madras with neat stripes and soisette in plain colors. They are well made—surplice neck—nicely trimmed with double silk loops and fine pearl buttons. All sizes.

Men's $6.50 to $7.50 Silk Shirts at $4.45
Made of fine imported all silk shirtings—good, heavy weight—not light, flimsy kind; faultlessly tailored; equal in fit and finish to the finest custom made. Plain negligee style with French turn-back cuffs; light and medium grounds with neat stripes in all the newest colorings.

Men's $2.00 Walking Gloves, $1.45
Cape skin in all the shades of tan.

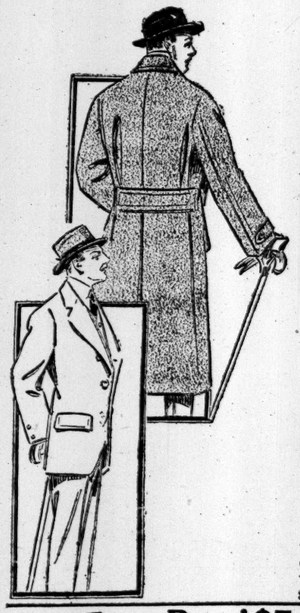
Men's $6.50 Coat Sweaters at $4.95
Full, regular made, of all wool yarns, hand finished; collar; in medium, heavy and jumbo stitch. Sizes 34 to 46.

Men's $3.50 Coat Sweaters, $1.65
Men's Shaker Knit Sweaters of fine quality wool yarn, full length, large shawl collar, two pockets, reinforced button holes; in Oxford gray, navy and maroon. Sizes 34 to 44.

Men's $4.00 Blanket Robes, $1.83
Made of fine, soft blankets; cut full length, good and roomy; three pockets, circular collar, with heavy neck cords and girdles to match. All sizes.

New $18 to $25 Overcoats and Suits

An Array of Over 100 New Styles Suitable for Every Man and Every Occasion.



Overcoats at $12.50
In the conservative, regulation 46-inch-long style, with velvet collar or self collar, button-through or fly front, in black and Oxford Kersey. Also fancy mixtures and plain color overcoatings, plain or plaid back, full or shoulder lined. Ulsterettes in fancies, made full 50 inches long, D. B. and convertible collars. And the belted coat, cut short, inverted plait. Sizes 34 to 42.

Evening Dress Overcoats at $12.50
Black Thibet, white or black satin lining, velvet collar and cuffs; 46 inches long. Have you ever seen a well made overcoat lined throughout with satin for less than $25.00?

Morning Coats and Vests, $12.50
Of undressed Vicuna in shades of Gray, also Black. Ideal for walking and calling. Well styled at one-half the tailor's price.

At **$12.50**

Values $18.00 to $25.00

Rain Coat of Twilled Cassimere at $12.50
Heavy material, guaranteed waterproof, satin yoke lining.

CASH OR CREDIT
Buy Now—Pay a Little at a Time

New Suits at $12.50
In the newest stripes and mixtures, checks and plaids, in the wanted shades of tans, blues, greens and browns—for the young man who wears a small size, up to 36 and 37. There is the new English cut, with natural shoulder, soft rolling fronts, and patch pockets, some with cuff sleeves, high-cut vest. Just the suit to put snap into his appearance. And the conservative models in the larger sizes up to 42; stouts to 46.

Full Dress and Tuxedo Suits, $12.50
In all wool black Thibet, cut in the newest peaked lapel model, grosgrain silk faced, lined with high lustre Venetians; perfect fitting, well balanced coats, with all the earmarks of high-grade custom tailor work. Sizes 34 to 42. Stouts up to 46.

Boys' $7.00 Blue Serge Suits, $4.98
In all wool fine weave blue Serge.
Made in Double-Breasted and Norfolk styles; full cut, perfect fitting coats are bottom faced; trousers are full pegtop and lined with sleeve lining. Sizes 8 to 17 years.

Boys' $4.00 Suits, $2.89.
In neat fancy mixed cheviots and cassimeres, made up in Norfolk and Double-Breasted model; full cut and well tailored. Sizes 8 to 16 years.

Boys' Rainy Day Outfits.
In double texture rubberized cloth. Cut full and good length. Circular collars; coats button up to neck. Vertical slash pockets. Hats are of the same material. Sizes 6 to 16 years. Fair Value $3.50. Sale Price, **$2.45.**

Men's High Grade Shoes

Quality and style guaranteed, although the prices are away down.

$6.00 Shoes, **$3.85.** $5.00 Shoes, **$3.25.** $3.50 Shoes, **$2.65.**

Men's $6.00 Shoes, $3.85. Mohegan tan Russia calf, black calf, black kid and patent leather; button and lace. Flat last, broad heels, blind eyelets. The latest in the finest footwear. All sizes. Fair Value $6.00. Sale Price, **$3.85.**

Men's $5.00 Shoes at $3.25.
Dark tan Russia calf, black calf, patent leather, black vici kid. Flat last and straight last for conservative men. All sizes. Fair Value $5.00. Sale Price.. **$3.25**

Men's $3.50 Shoes, $2.65. Tan Russia calf, black calf leather. Lace, Blucher and button styles. All new and perfect, just from the maker's hands. All sizes in every kind. Fair Value $3.50. Sale Price..... **$2.65**

O'Neill-Adams Co., Sixth Avenue, 20th to 22d St., New York City.

SAYS SQUARE DEAL WILL WIN MOROS

Dean C. Worcester Would Encourage Them When They Show the Right Spirit.

HE PRAISES THEIR COURAGE

It Is "Splendid," Says Philippine Authority, Who Sees Good In Wild Men.

Dean C. Worcester, ex-Secretary of the Interior of the Philippines, the man who, in the opinion of ex-President Taft and W. Cameron Forbes, the former Governor General of the islands, knows more about the non-Christian peoples of the Philippines than does any other living man, was talking of the Far East a few days ago. In answer to a question, Mr. Worcester said that, in his opinion, the lack of uniformity observable in the results obtained in dealings with the people of the Moro Provinces was due more than anything else to the frequent changes in men through whom the Government has exercised its authority.

Mr. Worcester is a great admirer of the Moros, and he believes that, if properly governed through men who know them and sympathize with them, some day they may be made law-abiding and self-respecting citizens of the Philippines.

"Heretofore the District Governors in the Moro Provinces," Mr. Worcester said, "almost invariably have been army officers or constabulary officers. The Moro knows nothing of policies, but understands individuals uncommonly well, and in dealing with him the personal equation is of vital importance. Too often it has happened that just as a man was reaching his maximum of usefulness and had established friendly and helpful relations with the Moros under his charge he necessarily has been ordered elsewhere. The case of Gen. Scott, for a time Governor of Jolo, affords an illustration in point. He has had wide experience in dealing with the Indians in our own country, and knew just how to attack the Moro problem.

"Gen. Scott always was willing to spend unlimited time in friendly conference with Datos, who had questions which they desired him to settle. When a band of hostile Moros established themselves in an old stone fort surrounded by thick underbrush, he promptly proceeded against them and came upon the fort before he knew that he was near it. He raised his hands in indication of his friendly intentions, only to have them torn to pieces with a charge of buckshot. After having first-aid bandages applied he slipped his right arm through the bridle of his horse, took the trail of the man who was responsible for his being shot, and followed it until he got him. The Moros liked him all the better for the courage thus displayed, and when he left Jolo many of the old Datos wept because of his departure.

Approves Civilian Governors.

"The recent substitution of civilians for army officers as district governors is a move in the right direction, because civilians can be kept in office indefinitely if they are successful in their work, and the retention in office of men who have demonstrated their ability successfully to handle wild peoples is a matter of fundamental importance in dealing wtih them.

"The time is approaching and perhaps has arrived when it is the part of wisdom to make a civilian the Governor of the Moro Province. The man who fills this office should be young and vigorous, and he should have a genuine sympathy with the people over whom he rules, for the power of human sympathy is very great, and it is to this fact that the large degree of success which has been attained in dealing with the more unruly hill tribes of Luzon is due. The old-time simple policy of the square deal will win in the end with the Moro, as it has won with the Ilongot, the Ifugao, the Kalinga, the Bukidnon, and the Manobo.

"Mind you, I do not mean to suggest that the way to deal with wild men is to throw kisses at them. They sometimes transgress recklessly and then sometimes need to be punished with severity, but it is necessary in order to obtain success that when they have had enough, and show a willingness to do the right thing, they should be trusted and encouraged to keep their word. Troops must still be kept in the Moro country, but they should not be sent into the field except in case of some real necessity.

"One of the main reasons why Spain failed to deal successfully with the Moro was that she insisted on forcing her religion upon him at the very outset. His faith is the last thing that a Mohammedan gives up, not the first. We must heal the body of the Moro, educate his children, but for the present let his religion severely alone if you would win ultimate success.

Moros Are Great Fi[ghters].

"It is my firm belief that in the Moros we have excellent material upon which to build. I have known one of these indomitable fighters, with both legs broken and his body pierced repeatedly by rifle bullets, to drag himself forward by his hands, holding his kreiss between his teeth, in the hope of getting near enough to the enemy to strike one more blow for the Prophet. We are accustomed in speaking of backward people to call such courage fanatical, and I feel that I myself have offended in this regard. If an American were to display such splendid valor in fighting for his country or his God, we should call it indomitable. Ought we not to give the same high recognition to the splendid courage of the Moro.

"My own experience in dealing with primitive tribes has not been small, and I want to say that I would a thousand times rather undertake to better the condition of a race of determined fighters who take a hand in shaping their own destiny than seek to help the people of broken-spirited, discouraged tribe who fold their hands and leave their fate to Providence.

"I agree with Bishop Brent when he says that the Moro is by nature aggressive. His powers, daring, mental shrewdness, and manual skill put him far ahead of most men of Malayan origin. He has characteristics which, when trained properly, will be an asset to civilization. He is a man of action rather than an idler. The only way to convert him is to convert his energies and to inspire him with self-respect.

"There should be the fullest and most hearty co-operation between all of those interested in the welfare of the Moro, in carrying out this sane and wise policy, which, if persisted in, will result in the winning of abundant success in the end, but, I fear, only after long years of patient endeavor, after the overcoming of many grave obstacles, after the bearing of many disappointments, and after the sacrifice of not a few valuable lives."

In a nutshell, Mr. Worcester said that he agreed with Bishop Brent, who has said that the American must live his Christianity with the Moro, and that "the hospital, the school, and the playground must be our pulpit."

Y. M. C. A. DOG SHOW.

Snakes, Parrots, Rabbits, and White Rats Among the Entries.

The boys of the West Side Y. M. C. A. are to hold a cat and dog show of their own, and it will be free to the public. They planned the event, it is said, because they were unable to have their pets entered in the show at Madison Square Garden. The entries for the smaller show already include snakes, parrots, dogs, guinea pigs, rabbits, white rats, cats, and a tame mouse. A special guard is to be provided to keep the trained mouse and the rats in separate classes.

"Inkey" Bethel is responsible for the idea of an animal show, according to the truthful members of the Christian Association, and "Inkey" has a dog which he believes to be very bright. The management of the show at Madison Square Garden, "Inkey" alleges, has always refused to allow him to enter his dog because it lacked a pedigree.

This is the Most Extraordinary Clothing Announcement made in New York in Many Years

IN REFERENCE TO **MEN'S SUITS AND OVERCOATS**

IT MEANS MUCH TO EVERY MAN WHO SEES IT.

WHETHER WE BLAME IT ON

The Warm, Unseasonable Weather
The Up-setting Tariff Bill
The Disturbing Currency Bill
The War in Mexico, or
Simply General Conditions

The ONE fact that brings this Occasion and this large and emphatic Announcement IS

We Are Loaded to the Gunnels with

Fine SMITH-GRAY SUITS AND OVERCOATS

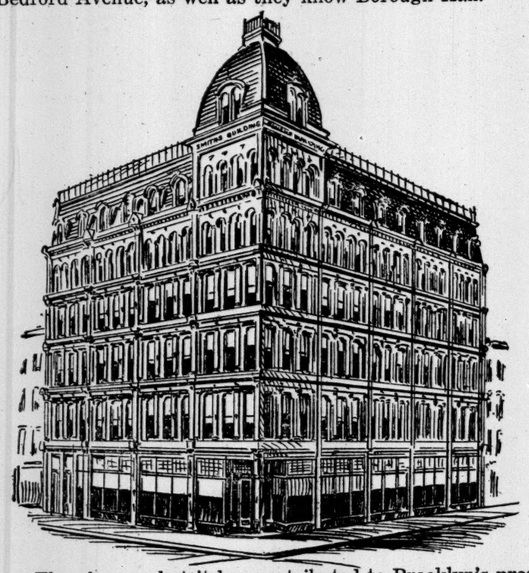
That MUST Be Sold AT ONCE
And the SELLING Starts TODAY!

Of Course You Know SMITH-GRAY CLOTHING

Thousands of New Yorkers know it, and swear by it.

It has been one of the standards in high-grade clothing for two generations. SMITH-GRAY & CO. are their own manufacturers.

Hundreds of thousands of people in Brooklyn know the fine SMITH-GRAY Clothing Factory, at Broadway and Bedford Avenue, as well as they know Borough Hall.



They know what it has contributed to Brooklyn's prosperity, because of the high-class skilled labor that it has employed all these years—men who DIDN'T KNOW HOW TO CHEAPEN THEIR WORK to meet shoddy clothing prices.

The more you know about Clothing, the more you will enthuse over

The Fine Fabrics
The Thorough Workmanship
And the Smart Styles of
SMITH-GRAY CLOTHING

It possesses that air of refinement and that FEEL of fine tailoring that are demanded by well-dressed men.

In fact, the SMITH-GRAY Factory was organized, and has been maintained for sixty-eight years, for the sole purpose of producing

Clothing of True Custom-made Character That Could Be Sold at Ready-made Prices

While prices start down as low as all-wool clothing can be produced for, and these low-priced suits have high-class work throughout, it is in CLOTHING FOR THE TAILOR'S MAN that SMITH-GRAY EXCEL.

Fine FROCK COAT Suits—
Correct EVENING DRESS Suits—
And BUSINESS SUITS for men of true fastidious taste.

Most New Yorkers are well aware of the excellences of SMITH-GRAY Clothing, but an occasion like this commands infinitely broader attention than usual, and these FACTS are recited to inform and remind the thousands of men who have not visited SMITH-GRAY & CO. recently of the extraordinary qualities of the Clothing that is now being offered, not only for LESS THAN USUAL RETAILERS' COSTS, but often at MANUFACTURERS' FACTORY COST.

There are in New York City today at least

ONE HUNDRED TIMES AS MANY MEN

(Wanting exactly such fine Suits and Overcoats as these)

AS WE HAVE SUITS AND OVERCOATS TO SELL.

And this entire stock would go out in a jiffy, IF THE RIGHT MEN KNEW WHAT WAS HERE in splendid Clothing, at such LARGE and DECISIVE REDUCTIONS from former low prices.

Hence this big Announcement of the extraordinary news of our

After-Christmas UNLOADING SALE

Of This Half-Million Dollar Stock in the FOUR Stores of SMITH-GRAY & CO.

This Sale is absolutely UNIQUE in one very important fact—

All Reductions Are Made From ACTUAL SELLING PRICES

SMITH-GRAY & CO. are MANUFACTURERS of their own Clothing, and the *regular* prices, in all their stores, are just about what the usual clothing retailer pays to the manufacturer for clothing of equal quality.

This FACT tremendously EMPHASIZES the price-reductions that have been made for this "After-Christmas UNLOADING SALE" which MUST decisively reduce our OVERLOADED STOCKS.

SEVERAL THOUSAND SUITS AND OVERCOATS have been gathered into these FOUR REMARKABLE GROUPS:

Smith-Gray $15 and $18 Suits Usual retail values, $20 and $25	**Now $12.00**
Smith-Gray $22, $25 and $28 Suits Usual retail values, $30 to $35	**Now $18.50**
Smith-Gray $30 and $35 Suits Usual retail values, $40 and $45	**Now $24.50**
Smith-Gray $40 and $45 Suits Usual retail values, $50 and $55	**Now $32.50**
Smith-Gray $15 and $18 Overcoats Usual retail values, $22 and $25	**Now $12.00**
Smith-Gray $22 and $25 Overcoats Usual retail values, $30 and $35	**Now $18.00**
Smith-Gray $28, $30 and $35 Overcoats Usual retail values, $40 to $50	**Now $24.50**
Smith-Gray $40, $45 and $50 Overcoats Of luxurious Montagnacs, Thibets, Vicunas, and some Fur-Trimmed Usual retail values, $50 to $75	**Now $32.50**

While men who get to our stores EARLIEST will get best selections, this UNLOADING SALE will continue tomorrow and all next week, WHILE THESE SPECIAL LOTS LAST.

IMPORTANT NOTICE:—As this UNLOADING SALE has been inaugurated for the sole purpose of MAKING A QUICK TURN OF THIS STOCK INTO MONEY, we must decline to Charge Suits and Overcoats sold at these drastically CUT PRICES.

Smith Gray & Co.

NEW YORK
BROADWAY AT WARREN ST.
5TH AVENUE ABOVE 27TH ST.

4 STORES

BROOKLYN
FULTON ST. AT FLATBUSH AV.
BROADWAY AT BEDFORD AV.

Our Fulton St., Brooklyn, Store is open every evening until 8 P.M.
Saturday until 9 P. M.

HOW REFORM BALLOT WILL BE MADE UP

Massachusetts Type Followed In New Form to be Used in This State.

PARTY SYMBOLS REMAIN

Ballot Must Be Rectangular—Abbreviations to Save Space — Sections for Each Office.

The ballot reform law passed just before the adjournment of the Legislature at its special session on Dec. 12 by an Assembly vote of 106 to 4, puts in operation the Massachusetts form of ballot, with the addition of the party emblems for the sake of the illiterate voters of this State. The symbols are included because, inasmuch as the Constitution permits voting by illiterates, the omission of the emblems might be construed as depriving them of the franchise.

There will be five kinds of ballot, that for Presidential electors, that for general officers, ballots upon Constitutional amendments and questions submitted, ballots upon town propositions, and ballots upon town appropriations.

The names of candidates must be printed in capital letters with black-faced type not less than one-eighth nor more than three-sixtenths of an inch high. Each ballot must be printed in sections on which the candidates' names, the emblems and political designations, or the constitutional amendment or other questions submitted, with the voting squares, are boxed in by heavy black lines in the manner indicated in the accompanying illustration.

The voting squares or spaces, and the spaces occupied by the emblems, will have a depth of five-sixtenths of an inch, and will be as wide as the horizontal grouping of two or more emblems will require.

The ballot must be rectangular, and, if the sections are so numerous that it would be unwieldy if printed in one column, they may be printed in several columns, with blank sections to piece out the last column.

The voting squares are bounded by heavy black lines, the perpendicular lines being not less than one-sixteenth of an inch wide. Excepting where a candidate for Governor only shall have been nominated by two or more parties or independent bodies, the squares or spaces are set in a perpendicular column or columns; but for the Governor's ticket the voting squares are arranged horizontally under the emblems.

Each party the name of which contains more than eleven letters, must abbreviate its form to not above that number of letters in the interest of economy of space. When a candidate's full name contains sixteen letters or more, not more than one name other than the surname shall be printed in full, and the candidate may select his own form of abbreviation. The emblems must occupy a space not larger than the voting squares.

Blank spaces are provided for writing the names of candidates not printed on the official ballot.

In the ballots for general officers the names of candidates are printed in the order directed by the Board of Elections, but precedence is given to the candidates of the party which polled the highest number of votes for Governor at the last preceding election for such officer, and so on. At the top of each section is printed on one line the title of the office to be filled.

If two or more candidates are nominated for the same office for different terms, the term for which each is nominated is to be printed as a part of the title of the office.

The usual order is from left to right for the party emblem, the voting square, the candidate's name and the name of his party. Where a candidate is nominated by more than one party, the party names and emblems appear in the order of the relative number of votes cast for Governor by each organization at the preceding election of a Governor.

The ballots for Presidential electors permit the voting of a straight ticket by placing a cross mark within the party circle below the emblem. The Presidential electors may also be voted for separately by making cross marks in squares at the left of their several names. But on the reform ballot above the names of the Presidential electors, will appear the names of the candidates for President and Vice President nominated by each party.

Form of Ballot Under New Law.

Face of ballot]

1. To vote for a candidate on this ballot make a single cross X mark in one of the squares or in the space to the left of his name.
2. To vote for a candidate NOT on this ballot write his name on a blank line under the candidates for that office.
3. Mark only with a pencil having black lead.
4. Any other mark, erasure or tear on this ballot renders it void.
5. If you tear, or deface, or wrongly mark this ballot, return it and obtain another.

1. GOVERNOR (Vote for one).

HOSEA CLARK	Democratic, Prohibition, Social Labor
JERRY COLLINS	Republican
WILLIAM HIGGS	Progressive, Ind. League
PAUL PRY	Liberal

2. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR (Vote for one.)

RALPH HUNTER	Democratic, Prohibition, Social Labor
PERRY PRINDLE	Republican
JOHN SMITH	Progressive
PATRICK DOYLE	Ind. League
HENRY SPENCER	Liberal

COLOMBIA LOOKS TO BRIGHT FUTURE

Panama's Secession Forgotten in the Development of Great Natural Resources.

AS CONSUL MANNING SEES IT

Heavy Immigration Sets In to South American Republic as Great Public Works Take Form.

Bitterness against the United States because of the loss of the territory now comprised in the Republic of Panama has all but disappeared from Colombia, despite the recent indications of bitterness in the neighboring Republic of Panama, according to United States Consul Isaac A. Manning of Barranquilla, who has been stationed at that city since 1907, except for brief absences. Mr. Manning told of conditions in Colombia while on a brief vacation trip northward on the steamship Metapan, in which he was accompanied by Mrs. Manning.

"Barranquilla is the principal city at present on the Caribbean coast of Colombia," he said. "It is eighteen miles from Puerto Colombia, an off-shore port with a pier 1,400 feet long, extending to deep water, which is constantly shoaling, requiring frequent extensions of the pier or dredging where many years ago the Magdalena Bar was covered by twenty feet of water.

"Prof. Haupt of Harvard came down in 1890 to study the conditions. He made a tentative survey and laid out a plan for the improvement of the mouth of that river. He ascribed the silting of the bar to wind currents, generally from the northeast, meeting the flow of the river, and he said that one jetty on that side, protecting against the wind, would permit the river to carry the silt to the sea.

"Talk has been going on for years, but only recently has united action been taken, and now the 60,000 people of Barranquilla have stirred, and the present Congress has passed a law providing for the opening of the mouth of the river and its maintenance in that condition at an estimated cost of from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000, and this measure was signed by President Restrepo on Nov. 15. It is expected to make Barranquilla the Buenos Aires of the northern half of South America.

"The city is the most modern of all in that great region. It already has a railroad from Puerto Colombia supplying transportation from navigable waters, and has shown a remarkable growth in the last two years. There are excellent business houses of cement and brick and factories employing 3,000 hands.

"In my opinion, the opening of the bar so that sea-going vessels can arrive in front of the city will make it one of the principal distributing points for all the countries bordering on the Panama Canal.

"It has behind it a remarkable expanse of territory, fertile and rich from an agricultural standpoint, and carrying besides enormous deposits of those heavy products which make the basis of development—coal, iron, asphalt, and timber, which make railroad transportation a profitable industry.

"There are known to be extensive coal deposits in many parts of the country, while evidences of the presence of petroleum are seen all over the Caribbean coast country back as far as the first foothills of the Andes at Magangue, about 300 miles, and reaching from the Atrato River to the Venezuelan border, and these outcroppings are attracting a great deal of attention. A Californian is now putting up his first rig a few miles from Barranquilla, sinking a prospect well on a large tract which he recently purchased.

"There is no doubt in my mind that the opening of the Magdalena Bar will call for an immediate extension of railroad from the Caribbean coast to the interior. While it is true that the Magdalena and the Cauca are splendid waterways, still any line serving as a feeder to them to bring the ores, timber, &c., to these rivers must now meet the necessity of expensive transshipment, and this makes me think that a railroad to the interior is an absolute necessity for Colombia's development. The Colombian Government has already engaged in preliminary surveys for various railway lines. It has also financed a number of short lines, very largely because of many difficulties encountered in connection with concessions which it had heretofore granted for railway construction.

"The interior of Colombia should also produce a great many of the things which are being supplied to the United States by Mediterranean countries and other parts of Europe, notably, citrus fruits and grapes.

"Once the question between the United States and Colombia over the separation of Panama is settled Colombia will offer the best opportunities of any country in South America for American investment, and I am hopeful that that settlement will soon be reached. I think it is greatly to the interest of the United States to regain the friendship of the Colombians, as the United States sells them about one-third of all they buy, and it should sell them much more."

Seattle Has Earth Shock.

SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 25.—A light earth tremor of forty seconds' duration occurred at 6:45 o'clock this morning. It did no damage.

The Equitable Building is at the busy end of Broadway

DOWNTOWN where Broadway begins, that is the busy end, the business end. the brainy end of Broadway.

And there right in the heart of it all is the Equitable Building, a tower of steel and stone, in which will be housed the biggest and most prosperous aggregation of business interests ever assembled under a single roof.

Make your reservation now!

Leases now being made from May 1, 1915. The building, however, is due to be completed 2 or 3 months ahead of that date.

Equitable Building
Temporary Office, 27 Pine Street

CHICAGO LIMITED
Leave New York 2 P. M. Arrive Chicago 2 P. M. via Lackawanna—Michigan Central.
Lackawanna Railroad
All-Steel Electric Lighted Sleepers.
TICKET OFFICES:
Broadway Cor. Wall St. " Howard St. " 28th St. " 42nd St.
Brooklyn, 505 Fulton St.

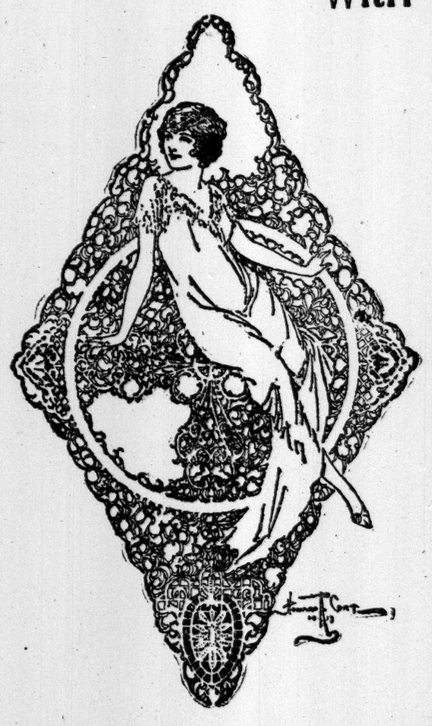
For bankers, brokers and investors, Special Financial Section THE NEW YORK TIMES, Sunday January 4th, 1914. Stock and money markets, past, present and future. Information from leading financial centres. Comprehensive statistical tables. Order in advance to be sure of a copy.—Adv.

BEAUTIFUL WHITE BAZAARS
Booths where the Christmas Bazaar was are now opened for the Great White Sale.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS
BROOKLYN

STORE CLOSES AT 6 P. M.
We resume closing at 6 P. M. and opening at 8:30 A. M.
17 minutes from Grand Central to A. & S. Private Subway Station, Hoyt St.

THE GREAT WHITE SALES BEGIN
With Marvelous Values in Undermuslins For Women, Misses, and Children. Corsets, Baby-wear, Waists, Household Linens, White Goods, Etc.



WHEN THE CURTAINS FELL ON OUR WINDOWS of Holiday Gifts on Christmas Eve, they arose quickly again on a snowy scene, the beautiful garments and goods that will be sold here in the Great Annual White Sales at the lowest prices of the year—far lower than the same quality will be offered in any other store in Greater New York.

The event has been in preparation for months, the leading factories of the land having occupied their otherwise dull time in turning out these goods to offer to you at great reductions. Every piece is GOOD—quality, workmanship, trimming, the lace and ribbons, materials—all GOOD, through and through. The garments are made in modern factories, sanitary, up-to-date in every way, with skilled employees and all the newest machinery for turning out wonderfully good work.

The assortment is extraordinary, the quality is quite unprecedented, the price unparalleled. It is a thoroughly characteristic Abraham & Straus sale, worth any one's while traveling miles to take advantage of—a test of value giving that will prove the superiority of Brooklyn's Representative Store, its leading store in every sense of the word.

WIDOWS AND MONEY OFTEN SOON PARTED

Life Insurance Men Stirred by Unfortunate Investments of Policy Proceeds.

LOSS OF $77,000,000 SHOWN

Names of Stockholders In New Haven Railroad the Latest "Sucker List" Advertised for Sale.

The propensity of widows to invest the money they receive from the insurance policies of their husbands in ventures warranted to return 10 per cent. a month or some other alluring proposal, individual cases of which crop up in the newspapers from time to time, has become a matter of serious concern to life insurance men and was one of the subjects of discussion at the recent meeting of life insurance Presidents in this city.

Sylvester C. Dunham, President of the Travelers' Insurance Company, urged the form of policy that provides for the beneficiary, instead of a lump sum, a series of monthly payments for twenty years or for life. In doing so he referred to the frequency with which widows lost in a few months all the money that was the result of self-denial for years, often by both husband and wife.

In speaking of the fraternity that preys on women and others inexperienced in business Mr. Dunham told of the "sucker lists" kept and exchanged by them, and cited an advertisement as showing "the latest refinement of classification and possibly the group of investors regarded as having last become eligible." This was the advertisement:

STOCKHOLDERS AND INVESTORS' LISTS. The 1913 stockholders' list of New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad ready for immediate delivery. Also new public service, public utilities, business, and mining lists. Prices on application. — Box, — Boston.

"The activity of the irresponsible promoter," Mr. Dunham went on, "is increasingly persistent, and the value of his wares has declined in a degree that bears more or less definite ratio to the expansion of his market and his means for reaching it.

"The advantages of cheap postage are not to be undervalued, but cheap postage is one of the means that enables these adventurers to operate with economy and upon a large scale. Another is the large number of persons in moderate circumstances who take the bait because they are eager to increase their incomes. The get-rich-quick business has been so systematized in conformity with the tendency of modern affairs that no more ingenious plans are displayed than those used in the sale of gold bricks. Sucker lists are common articles of merchandise and exchange and are the subject, I suppose, of current quotations among the fraternity. It is by their use that millions of persons are daily tempted by well-phrased books and circulars to invest in land enterprises in the desert or under water; oil wells and mines in regions where there is neither oil nor minerals within a hundred miles, and in water powers 'in a dry and thirsty land where no water is.'

"There may be no simple way to abate the nuisance by excluding from the mails a vast amount of this contraband freight carried by the Government at a loss, but it would seem to be the plain duty of the postal authorities to search diligently for such a way. The extent of the mischief that should be prevented must be a matter of estimate because the only available statistics are those based upon the prosecution of parties making fraudulent use of the mails. From a recent department publication it appears that in one year 529 persons were indicted, 497 arrested, 184 convicted, 12 acquitted, 177 awaiting trial; that 46 are fugitives from justice, and that 3 died before trial.

"It has been further ascertained by the post office authorities that the proprietors of fraudulent schemes, put out of business during the year, have obtained from the public no less than $77,000,000.

"But this does not begin to set forth the extent of the evil. It covers only those cases that come to the attention of the department, presumably upon the complaint of victims, and of those, only such as presented evidence that furnished hope of conviction. Many more were not detected, and a still greater number carry on their trade so adroitly and under such advice, purchased from unscrupulous lawyers, that they escape the clutches of the law. It would be moderate, I presume, to multiply by ten the losses of $77,000,000 traced by the Post Office Department.

"Life insurance companies long ago found that their duty does not consist merely in paying losses, but that they are bound to render to their patrons the best service that can be devised out of their knowledge and experience and influence. They have met the exposure to misfortune and distress, and have made a most important contribution to the circumvention of fraud by providing contracts that distribute he payment of their obligations in moderate sums at frequent intervals and so putting the benefits of insurance beyond the reach of confidence men.

"Beneficiaries of life policies are usually persons of limited financial experience, and the investment of money by an inexperienced person, and, indeed, by some not so inexperienced, is not always a simple and successful task. Many such have found themselves embarrassed by sudden responsibility for the secure investment of a considerable sum of life insurance money, and many have made such a failure of it that the utility of insurance has been doubted. The loss by a widow, through the ignorance or evil designs of others, of several thousand dollars, has often been offered as the conclusive reason for the evasion of one important duty a man owes to his family. That he can obtain for no greater cost equal value in the form of a monthly payment for life or for a term is a conclusive answer to his conclusive reason.

"Such insurance provides a sure fund for the support of any for whom it may be a duty to provide. It may be apportioned to a widow and dependent children according to the necessities of each. It may be made to afford a regular and unfailing supply for some benevolence. It may be used to found a scholarship or a professorship, a hospital bed or a ward. In many cases a helpless relative has been made one of the beneficiaries of the insured, to the great comfort of both. And in all such cases the fund is not exposed to the perils of advice by speculative promoters or by false brethren.

"One who insures his life obtains the protection, service, and security of the company. One who makes his insurance a support during the lifetime of his beneficiaries perpetuates that protection, service, and security to those who follow him."

Lynn Has $150,000 Fire.

LYNN, Mass., Dec. 25.—A loss of $150,000 was caused by the burning out of a six-story brick building on Union Street, owned by the Blake estate, early to-day. Seven firemen were overcome by the smoke, but were not seriously injured.

Victrola IV, $15
Oak

That money-gift received for Christmas will put a Victrola in your home.

There are Victors and Victrolas in great variety of styles from $10 to $200, and any Victor dealer will gladly demonstrate them to you.

Victor Talking Machine Co.
Camden, N. J.

Victrola XVI, $200
The instrument by which the value of all musical instruments is measured
Mahogany or oak

Don't You Ever Sit Down?

Our Chairs are all designed for comfort and built for good looks and ever-wear. Like all Matthews Business Furniture—guaranteed to the limit.

Commercial Stationery and Sundries are minor things that mean as much as big things. We carry only the best lines.

See Matthews First
You may "look further" if you want to—but we believe you can't do better.
CHAS. E. MATTHEWS
(Phone 8007 Mad. Sq.)
31-33 EAST 28TH STREET.
Also at 275 Canal Street.

All lovers of fine music will be surprised when they hear Mr. Edison's latest invention, the
DIAMOND DISC PHONOGRAPH
The mechanical tone entirely eliminated. The first instrument to produce perfect music and considered by many to be Edison's greatest invention. Daily recitals at

NEW YORK
Hardman Peck & Co., 433 Fifth Ave.
Tower Mfg. & Novelty Co., 326 Broadway.
Fred Kraft Inc., 38 Cortlandt St. (Hudson Terminal Bldg.)
Krakauer Bros., 17 East 14th Street
M. Goldsmith, 1525 First Ave.
George Bergmaier, 77 East 125th St.
Paul Heifer, 1535 Third Ave.
Cort. Sales Co., 320 Sixth Ave.
Schultz Novelty Co., 118 Nassau St.
Sol. Lazarus, 210 East 59th St.

BROOKLYN
Hardman Peck & Co., 524 Fulton St.
B. Guy Warner, 1223 Bedford Ave.
Alphonso Smith, Jr., 27 Flatbush Ave.
Chas. G. Rosewall, 93 Flatbush Ave.
Louis Chevalier, 136 Greenpoint Ave.
Geo. S. Uriss, 117 Court St.
Guarantee Phonograph Co., 257 Wash. St.
T. H. Clancy, 254 Myrtle Ave.
A. Eckel, 6959 Third Ave.
Bernard Foehland, 1592 Broadway

and

EDISON DISPLAY ROOMS, 10 Fifth Avenue, New York

Can Anyone Guess Who She Is?

One of the first debutantes of the new year will be a young woman whose name is known to nearly every American—and to a great many people in other lands. She is an American girl; yet she never saw the United States until her second birthday. Her life story is unique. It will be told in fascinating pictures in

Next Sunday's New York Times

A Full Line of
VICTROLAS
$15 up to $200
Cash or
Easy Payments

Hockey Skate and Shoe Outfit $3.98
(Complete)
A1 quality, nickel-plated Skates.
Shoes of best grade leather.
1914 Ford Automobiles—Runabouts $500, Touring $550
I. DAVEGA, JR. 123-125 W. 125th St.
Bet. Lenox and 7th Aves.
Harlem's Leading Sporting Goods House. Open Every Evening Except Wed.

FEDERAL LEAGUE'S BOAST---BOXING---ATHLETICS---SOCCER---TRAPSHOOTING---OTHER SPORTS

FEDERALS TO GIVE MAJORS A SURPRISE

President Gilmore's Baseball Announcement Is Awaited with Keen Interest.

Followers of organized baseball are awaiting with interest the detailed statement of President James A. Gilmore of the Federal League regarding the plans of that organization. President Gilmore has promised to take the public into his confidence on Monday and announce the full plans for the league for next season.

If the many reports regarding the Federal League are true, big inroads will be made on the players' lists of the clubs in the major leagues. It was recently announced that thirty big league players had been signed to play next season with the league, and several deals are incomplete. President Gilmore is also given as the authority for the statement that new parks will be built in Chicago and Cleveland, with one of the best known big league players as manager of the former team.

Men who are in a position to know say the announcement from President Gilmore from Chicago next week will be the biggest event in baseball since the inception of the American League. They say that the list of players will rival that of the stormy days of 1900, and that there is not a major league club that will not be affected by the Federals' raid.

George Stovall, the ex-Browns' manager, has been doing missionary work for the league in different parts of the country, he is reported to be on the Pacific Coast, and the results of his efforts are known only to President Gilmore and his associates. He is expected to return to Chicago at the end of this week to report to the Federal League directors.

It is known that the league has been flirting with Joe Tinker, the Reds' former manager, and Arthur Fromme. It was stated that Tinker has been guaranteed $40,000, this amount to be deposited in the bank subject to his check as soon as he signs a contract. Tinker, like Stovall, it is reported, has promised the delivery of major league players into the Federal ranks.

The National and American League officials and club owners profess to find no occasion for worry in the present situation, but the National League assumed the same attitude toward the American League back in 1900, with the result that when Ban Johnson finished his raid on the National League clubs the latter were minus many of their best players. It was thought impossible that the newly formed American League could succeed, but with Johnson at the helm of Ban Johnson it has succeeded so well that at present it is enjoying a greater degree of financial success and popularity than the National League. With perhaps the exception of New York and Chicago the clubs in Gov. Tener's league are making less money than any in the organization presided over by Mr. Johnson, and many close observers of baseball are wondering whether history will repeat itself and Ban Johnson will get a taste of his own medicine.

Tinker should be good for several years of playing yet, and a bonus of $10,000 together with a yearly salary of at least $5,000 is not likely to be lightly regarded by the former Cub shortstop. Most baseball players want positive assurances of promised salaries, and it is pointed out that Tinker is not likely to attach his signature to a Federal League contract until he is absolutely certain of betering himself.

Fromme has been offered a bigger salary by the Kansas City Club than he ever received in organized baseball. However, Fromme split his share of the World's Series melon last October, which should be sufficient to give him pause in considering a jump to the new league.

The report that Fritz Maisel would be among the thirty players under contract to be announced by President Gilmore is denied by the Yankee shortstop. President Farrell has given Maisel a boost in salary, and he is perfectly satisfied with the 1914 terms offered him by the Yankees. The names of several other prominent players have been mentioned in connection with the Federal League, but nothing definite will be known until next Monday, when President Gilmore promises to lay his cards on the table face up.

Doc White, who goes to the Pacific Coast as a manager, has shown his gratitude to the Chicago fans in an unusual way. The majority of the big leaguers fade out with bitter comment on the fans and a rap for the management of the club he leaves. White has written the Chicago papers thanking the baseball public for support and encouragement, and expressing his great sense of obligation to President Comiskey after ten years with the White Sox. In concluding his letter, White says: "Through future years I will thank you, fans, for what you've been to me. You've been my judge and jury, and I say it gratefully that it's to you that I owe what small success I may have had."

Ray McKee, who was one of the four young catchers who proved the sensation in the American League last season, should do better work for the Detroit Tigers in 1914 than he did last season. McKee recently underwent an operation for a misplaced ligament under the shoulder, which affected his throwing last year. McKee says his shoulder has fully recovered, and he expects to make a good showing in 1914.

BASE ON BALLS EVIL.

Johnson Would Abolish Intentional Pass, but Doesn't Know How.

CHICAGO, Dec. 25.—Some plan, whereby the giving of intentional bases on balls can be eliminated from major league baseball, is being sought by President Ban B. Johnson of the American League, who recently has received many letters from followers of baseball protesting against the practice.

For several weeks President Johnson has been searching for some feasible remedy for the strategic pass, but with no success.

"The intentional base on balls has come to be one of the most, if not the most, unpopular plays in baseball," he said. "The great majority of the game's patrons seem to oppose it. So do I, but what are you going to do about it?

"Many complaints have come to me recently suggesting that pitchers who give intentional bases on balls be penalized, but no one has suggested a good method of detecting the intentional pass. If we pass a rule forbidding the pass, the pitchers will simply make a bluff at trying to get the ball over the plate and give the star batsmen their bases on balls just the same. This likely would result in a lot of wrangling if the umpires attempted to penalize what they thought were intentional passes, because the pitchers invariably would protests that they were trying to put the ball over.

"Some have suggested penalizing all bases on balls with equal severity, but that cure would be worse than the disease. Fewer pitchers would be able to make good should such a rule be made."

New Orleans to Get Lindsay.

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 25.—"Bill" Lindsay, third baseman of the Portland team in the Pacific Coast League, will be sold to New Orleans, according to an announcement today by Manager McCredie of the Portland team. All Coast League clubs have granted waivers on Lindsay.

Poultry Show Opens To-day.

The twenty-fifth anniversary show of the New York Poultry and Pigeon Association will open at Madison Square Garden to-day and close New Year's Eve, with the novelty of keeping open on Sunday at popular prices. In addition to the 8,000 entries received, there will be special displays of wild fowl and jungle birds in their native surroundings. The silver championship cat show will be caged on Monday afternoon, and will be open to the public on Tuesday and Wednesday. During the exhibition lectures will be given by Dr. C. William Beebe, Curator of the Bronx "Zoo," and others, illustrated with stereopticon views.

WOMEN PLAY SOCCER.

Battle of Fair Sex on Manhattan Field Results in Tie.

On a field shortened by almost one-half and narrowed to the extent of twelve yards, with an abbreviated goal space and other concessions to the limitations of the fair sex, such as fifteen-minute halves, two teams of women soccer players, Teams A and B, of St. George's Field Club, battled to a tie at Manhattan Field, 149th Street and Eighth Avenue, early yesterday afternoon. It was the first game ever played by women in New York. The result was a tie at 1 to 1 between Team A and Team B.

Scientific soccer was not the result of the play yesterday, but as a novel exhibition the game was a merry one from start to finish, and yielded more genuine enjoyment than a host of cup matches. To begin with, only eight on a side turned out, instead of eleven, six of the original twenty-two having partaken too heartily of Christmas dinner to warrant such strenuous exertions. Delayed in arriving at the grounds, the players were then made captive by the photographers' brigade, which had them pose together, singly, in pairs, and in family groups. It was after 2 o'clock, and close upon the time for starting the big cup match, when they finally took the field. The line-up:

Team A (1.)	Position.	Team B (1.)
Mrs. W. Tennant...	Goal	Miss Budd
Mrs. Adams....	Right back.	Miss J. Tennant
Mrs. Agnes Evans.	Left back	Mrs. Newman
Miss Tighe.....	Right half	Mrs. Branson
Miss M. Knorr....	Left half.	Miss M. Carey
Miss Kilminster.	Outside right.	Miss Wilkins
Mrs. Sedgwick.....	Centre.	Miss Carr
Miss M. Tennant.	Outside left.	Mrs. Molyneaux Miss I. Tennant

Referee—W. Tennant. Linesmen—Messrs. F. C. Hyde and W. Weightman. Goals—Mrs. Sedgwick, Team A; Mrs. Molyneaux, Team B. Substitute—Mrs. Molyneaux for Miss Carr. Time—Halves of 15 minutes.

YONKERS SOCCER VICTORY.

St. George's Team Shut Out, 3 to 0, Playing for Its Own Cup.

Playing for their own invitation cup with the Yonkers Football Club, holder of the National Challenge Trophy, the eleven of the St. George's Field Club went down to defeat, 3 goals to 0, at Manhattan Field, yesterday afternoon. These teams were not so fortunate as the women players, who had preceded them, for the last part of the game was played in a driving rain.

Thirty minutes from the start, Young, the inside left for Yonkers, drove home a stinging shot that found its way through the backs into St. George's net. The half ended with the score 1 to 0 in favor of the visitors.

Five minutes after the restart, Petrie, Yonkers's centre, practically clinched the victory for his side with a goal kicked from 20 yards out. It lacked fifteen minutes of time, when F. McDonald headed through the third goal for Yonkers.

Kerr, Dennison, and Petrie were the stars on the winning team, while McWilliam, Spiers, and Valentine were most in evidence for St. George's. The line-up:

Yonkers—3.	Position.	St. George's—0.
Porter	Goal	Irving
Dearns	Right back	Haft
Kidde	Left back	McWilliam
Kerr	Right half.	Garland
McKenzie	Centre half	Spicer
Dennison	Left half	Patterson
A. McDonald	Outside right	Barrett
Frame	Inside right	Valentine
Petrie	Centre	Jackson
Young	Inside left	Kelly
F. McDonald	Outside left	McElligott

Referee—Kenneth Napier. Linesmen—Messrs. Kelly and Wightman. Goals—Young, Petrie, and F. McDonald, Yonkers. Time of halves of forty-five minutes.

BROOKLYN TEAM QUITS.

Refuses to Abide by Referee's Decision—Victors Win, 5 to 3.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 25.—In a high-scoring intercity game, Victor soccer team of this city defeated Brooklyn F. C. of Brooklyn by the score of five goals to three here to-day.

The game was terminated rather abruptly when Referee Allen disqualified Adamson, the centre forward of the Brooklyn team, after 21 minutes had been played of the second half. Adamson refused to leave the field and his teammates upheld him. The line-up:

Victor.	Position.	Brooklyn F. C.
Peace	Goal	Clark
Robinson	Right full back	Quinlan
Wilson	Left full back	Waters
Gaynor	Right half back	Matthews
Kirkpatrick	Centre half back	Clark
Griffiths	Left half back	Nichols
Borsey	Outside right	Ford
Newton	Inside right	Black
Foster	Centre forward	Adamson
T. Gaynor	Inside left	Miller
Brigham	Outside left	Shauhoe

Referee—Mr. Allen. Linesmen—Mr. Waltemate and Mr. Bartlay. Time of halves—Thirty-five and twenty-one minutes. Goals—Foster, (3,) Newton, Brigham, F. C. Miller, Adamson, and Ford.

Rain Stops Soccer Game.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 25.—The inter-league soccer game between the Allied American League of this city and the Metropolitan League of New York, played at Washington Park to-day, was marred by the heavy downpour of rain, and at the end of fifteen minutes' play in the second period the game was called, when the local team was leading by 5 goals to 0. Line-up:

Allied Am.	Position.	Metropolitan.
Carter	Goal	Friedman
Trotter	Right full back	Dahill
Whiteson	Left full back	Rowan
Taylor	Right half back	Dietch
Fisher	Centre half back	Carrol
Burk	Left half back	Michael
Monk	Outside right	McCrackard
Kendall	Inside right	Newman
McCartney	Centre forward	Hutchinson
Gunn	Inside left	Halges
Meadows	Outside left	Stolida

Referee—W. A. Mayne. Linesmen—Mr. Paul and Mr. Fisher. Time of halves—Thirty-five and fifteen minutes. Goals—Gunn, Monk, McCartney, Kendall, and Fisher.

Germans Defeat Camerons, 3 to 2.

At New Bronx Oval yesterday afternoon the eleven of the German Football Club fought their way into the second round of the St. George's Invitation Cup series by defeating the Camerons by the score of 3 goals to 2. The Camerons, in the second half, with an uphill game on their hands, made heroic efforts to stem the tide of defeats meted out against them by the Germans—this being the third this season—but failed in the last ten minutes of play, when the winning goal was shot. Reichwagen tallied first for the Germans in the opening half, and Mr. Vandewegha gave them a safe lead before half time. The second half was contested under very unfavorable conditions. Rain fell steadily, and the field soon became muddy and correspondingly slippery. The Camerons braced up and E. Pickford opened the scoring for them. Amid great excitement, Dankel tied the score ten minutes later. Determined to save the game, the Germans then took a turn in pressing, with the result that Hager shot the winning goal. As a result, the Germans join Yonkers in the second round for the cup.

True Blues Lose at Soccer.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 25.—The Ben Miller soccer players defeated the True Blues of Paterson, N. J., at Athletic Park this afternoon, 5—1. The field was four inches deep in snow, which fell throughout the game. Without Sheahan and McCormack, outside players, the Millers would have gone down to defeat. In the first ten minutes of play the True Blue forwards fairly bombarded the Ben Miller goal. Sheahan stopped at least a dozen shots in the first part of the game, while Kettles and Lancaster stopped as many more. The professionals of Toronto, Canada, defeated the local Columbus soccer team by a score of 3 to 2. Rowe, Forrest, and Scott each scored 1 point for the professionals.

There Is Only One
"Bromo Quinine"
That Is
Laxative Bromo Quinine
USED THE WORLD OVER TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Always remember the full name. Look for this signature on every box. 25c.
E. W. Grove

GREAT STRIDES IN WORLD OF SPORT

Continental Nations Absorb the Olympic Idea — Russia's New Department.

That the marked progress made in all forms of sport since the revival of the Olympic games in 1896, and mainly brought about through the efforts of Baron De Coubertin, the Frenchman, who, in 1894 organized the International Olympic Committee, promises to greatly aid in bringing about universal peace among the nations of the world, is becoming more marked each year.

This is evidenced by the wonderful strides of the continental nations, most of which are, in various sports, outstripping England, whose citizens were, up to a generation or so ago the leaders in most of the games taken up by white men.

It was England and her athletic allies, Ireland and Scotland, which produced the type of men whose feats of strength, agility, and speed were the prototypes of those champions of the old games in Greece, but it remained for the United States to dim the "stars" of England, with the result that since 1895, when England's champions were totally eclipsed in the historical athletic series at Manhattan Field, John Bull's standing in the world of competitive sport has been none too firm.

From that time when Young America took up track and field games, the cry of "Westward the march of athletic empire takes its way," has been the slogan, to the end that the United States stands pre-eminent in many fields of sport. The competitive fever spread across the whole of Yankee land and now nearly all the sections of the country contribute champions at one sport or another, all anxious and willing, when the time arises, to take up the cudgels in competition in behalf of Uncle Sam and with the view of aiding in the sustaining of his position at the top of the list among the nations of the world.

The position of world's leader in sport achieved by the United States and held through a series of competitions of track and field battles in which a gradually increasing number of armies take part with the holding of each Olympic series, meets with keener opposition with the ever recurring world's series, and the desire for the tournaments of nations of Europe is being attested to from time to time by their preemption of teachers for their athletes in an endeavor to safeguard their standing in the world of sport, and aid in putting a stop to the winning habit of the sons of America.

It develops that Russia is the latest of the great nations to realize the importance of sport, being as a matter of fact the first nation to organize among its Ministry a ministrance of sport. A well-known sportsman who has been closely identified with the growth of games in Russia recently had the following to say on the subject:

"Englishmen who have grown up with games of all kinds are likely to consider that the cult of sport has been with them since the arrival of Hengist, but in reality the mass of the English people devoted far less time to games thirty years ago than do the Malays or the Maoris to-day. We have been merely the first in a revival which has now become universal.

"The last of the great nations to yield to this influence has been Russia, but the consequences of this awakening are likely to be startling. Two years ago a few Englishmen introduced their football games to the people of Moscow and St. Petersburg. The Russian is in general polite to the foreigner. He did not laugh or make coarse remarks, but he certainly could not have manifested a decade later his own countrymen would be going mad over a mere game of ball. And yet this is what has happened. To-day football and lawn tennis have taken a firm hold on the Russian people.

"English people have already some idea of the form of the Russian tennis players. Count Sumarokoff is quite able to hold his own with all except the very best, and an all-world tennis champion may reasonably be expected from Russia at an early date.

"Russia's football strength, however, has escaped notice, and judged by results she certainly takes a very poor place among the game-playing nations. She made her appearance with one of the teams at Stockholm, and an English amateur football eleven which visited St. Petersburg four years ago in the course of three matches collected some 39 points.

"This may not seem an encouraging picture, but in the last three years Association football has made astonishing progress in Russia. Moscow and St. Petersburg alone can count about two hundred clubs between them, while in other great towns, such as Khartoff, Kieff, Rija, and Odessa, are rapidly augmenting their strength.

"Ten years ago the Rector of Moscow University considered football a game for barbarians and Englishmen. To-day the Russian student is as ardent a student of the game as his Oxford or Cambridge contemporaries.

"More interesting still is the development of the game in the great Russian mills and factories. By far the larger part of the resident English colony in Russia is engaged in the cotton trade. These Englishmen, for the most part, hail from Yorkshire and Lancashire, and they have introduced football to the Russian moujik with astonishing results.

"In the army, too, the game has made rapid strides. As recently as last year a Russian officer sometimes would not take off his uniform even to engage in a game of tennis. Now the Czar's ukase has changed all this. In a recent number of the Russky Sport there were photographs of football in the army, and readers saw the spectacle, truly astonishing for Russians, of Russian officers in shirt and knickers charging and being charged by their own Tommies in a game of football.

"Moscow and St. Petersburg are the great football centres, and have each their own central committee for the control of the game in their respective districts. Over these is the All-Russian Football League, which chooses the players for the international matches. Then there is the Olympic Council, presided over by Gen. Voyekoff, the official head of the new Department of Sport.

"The new Olympic Council, too, has this year organized meetings on the Olympic model all over Russia. Talent is eagerly sought, and Russia may confidently be expected to take a much more prominent place at the next Olympic games. Of course, Russia has still much to learn. More especially is this true in regard to organization, lack of which is an old Russian failing, and already there are ominous signs of disaster in the management of Russian football.

"Crowds of spectators, sometimes 10,000, turn out every Sunday to watch the league games, and the question of finance is becoming important. There is a very general inclination to consider the gate money before the good of the game, and with very few exceptions a Russian crowd has no conception of even the primitive elements of decency and fair play.

"In spite of certain signs of weakness, this athletic awakening of Russia has so far brought little but good to the Russian people. In no country has sport had such a moral and educational significance. The Russian student, whose sole recreation ten years ago was political intrigue and revolutionary meetings, now finds in suitable outdoor exercise a convenient outlet for his exuberant spirits.

"Mill managers have asserted that football has had a wonderful effect in minimizing strikes and allaying revolutionary discontent. This must have impressed itself on the Russian authorities. The same power that ten years ago ordered the suppression of football as a new weapon of the revolutionaries has now established a Department of Sport apparently as a trump card for the support of the Government.

"The team with the finest record is a mill team from one of the largest cotton factories in Itussia. It is managed by an Englishman, and has won the Moscow championship four years in succession. Its best Russian player is an international half back, who, in 1905, was found guilty of sedition and narrowly escaped being sent to Siberia. To-day he is football mad! He wears English clothes in the form of a mackintosh and cap, and he walks with an English swagger, picked up on the playing fields of Stockholm."

BANTAMS IN RING.

Pinkie Burns and Kid Murphy Draw at Atlantic Garden.

Three lively ten-round bouts between bantamweights furnished an interesting session at the Christmas matinée at the Atlantic Garden A. C. In the most interesting of the three bouts Pinkie Burns of the east side and Kid Murphy, former amateur champion at the weight, fought a fast draw. Young Rose, a local bantam called in at the eleventh hour to substitute for Eddie Coulon, who failed to put in an appearance, lost to Eddie Doyle of Philadelphia, the Quaker City boy outclassing the New Yorker in each of the ten rounds. Johnny Keyes outpointed Johnnie Daly in the third contest after ten interesting sessions.

The Burns-Murphy affair stood out above the others in every respect and was a see-saw contest from beginning to end. The two participants were more evenly matched than the others, with the result that the bout waxed warm at all times. Burns, a stockily built boy, carried the work to the former amateur title-holder, who always met his advances, and in the majority of the sessions the pair stood toe to toe, exchanging blows in a manner which many times threatened a knockout. In the opening period each devoted the greater part of the time to feeling out his opponent, with long range work only in evidence. Burns used a left jab cleverly and scored to Murphy's face, but the latter always retaliated, with the honors about even.

The succeeding four rounds saw both boys keyed up to top notch form and giving every indication of a quick ending. First one would take the lead, only to retreat while his opponent came strong and succeeded in making the score even. The closing three rounds showed the pair boxing hammer and tongs, with whirlwind exchanges in each round. Murphy relied mostly on close-range tactics, and in the clinches landed many hard smashes on Burns's body. Pinky showed the effect of these punches, but refused to lose ground, and as the final bell sounded the pair had to be separated by the referee. There were no knockdowns, but both were tired and welcomed the clang of the bell.

Eddie Doyle, having fitted himself for a formidable opponent in Coulon, who did not appear, proved too much for Young Rose, although the latter fought gamely and was willing at all times. Doyle had a left jab which found its mark on Rose's face many times, and then, alternating with a right hook, kept his opponent on the defensive throughout. Rose at times appeared slow and failed to take advantage of what appeared to be easy openings.

Only a slight margin gained on points separated the Keyes-Daly pair at the conclusion of their ten rounds, Keyes being the best performer. Keyes gained his advantage by combining both cleverness and ruggedness. At long range he got the better of the leaks by sparring with either hand to the face, and in the clinches he did effective work with a short right, which he hooked with good effect. His blows were somewhat lacking in strength, while Daly, who is taller, always made a good impression. His punches were fewer than those of Keyes, but when he landed he made Keyes go to cover.

At the conclusion of the bouts the management announced that Bob Fitzsimmons, the referee, had issued a defi to any heavyweight, would box the best opponent procurable on Jan. 6 at the Atlantic Garden A. C.

Wrestling Tourney at Garden.

New York is to have a big international wrestling tournament, patterned after the European championships, which are held annually in Paris and St. Petersburg. Madison Square Garden is to be the scene of the battles, on Wednesday, Jan. 14. All of the best wrestlers who are in this country will take part. Invitations have also been sent to the pick of the big men abroad. Frank Gotch has announced that he is ready to come to New York and defend his title, providing that many challengers now in this country will enter the contest after ten interesting sessions.

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Wrestling at the Boys' Club.

Amateur wrestlers will compete Tuesday, Jan. 20, at the Boys' Club, Tenth Street and Avenue A, at the athletic and vaudeville stag, to be held under the auspices of the Senior Club of the Boys' Club, the feature of which will be an open wrestling tournament in several classes. The entries were opened last night and will be received by Chairman Patrick Kelly. The prizes will consist of gold watches and gold medals to first and second in each class. Benny Bradshaw, former metropolitan, national, and Olympic champion amateur 185-pound wrestler, who is instructor of wrestling at the club, is working hard with his proteges to put them in condition for this meet. The committee, which consists of Pat Kelly, Chairman; X. O. Brown, C. P. Goetz, Buff Caeser, and Charles H. Lee, is striving to make this affair the banner attraction in the history of the club.

Frank Tyler, Bookmaker, Dies.

Frank Tyler, one of the best known bookmakers of New York City when betting under the Percy-Gray law was permitted on running tracks, died yesterday at his home, 124 Convent Avenue, after a short illness from pneumonia. He was considered one of the best judges of the possibilities of a horse among the followers of the racing game, and frequently had from $10,000 to $20,000 depending upon the result of a race. When racing was abandoned in New York State Mr. Tyler followed the Canadian and Southern tracks. Mr. Tyler was born at Newport, R. I., forty-five years ago. He was a graduate of Georgetown University. When the Metropolitan Turf Association flourished here he was one of its leading members. Mr. Tyler is survived by his wife and two children.

LEVINSKY NEARLY PUTS DRISCOLL OUT

Battling Philadelphian Adds Another Victim to His Boxing Victories.

Battling Levinsky, the light heavyweight of Philadelphia, whose unbroken chain of victories in his bouts during the past six months has stamped him as the most formidable boxer of his weight now in the ring, further added to his laurels yesterday at the Irving A. C. of Brooklyn when he earned a clean decision over Jack Driscoll of South Brooklyn in the main event of ten rounds. Levinsky, who in the majority of his contests is compelled to give away weight, conceded nine and one-half pounds to his opponent, Driscoll tipping the beam at 176 pounds, but this made little difference to the Quaker City boxer, and had he cared to extend himself toward the end would have scored a knockout.

Driscoll, who has made quite a reputation for himself in bouts across the Bridge and is not a mediocre boxer, was a poor match for Levinsky, who hooked, jabbed and countered on his man just enough to allow him to continue over the route. It was a real celebration of the day for Levinsky, as Driscoll proved only a toy in his hands and took all that was meted out to him without once being able to show to advantage.

In the last two rounds the lighter man could have disposed of Driscoll had he wanted to, but when in a position to put over a knockout blow he eased up and allowed the Brooklyn man breathing spells so that he managed to last until the bell sounded.

It was not until the fifth round, when Driscoll landed his best punch, a right swing to the stomach, that Levinsky became infuriated and showed what he is really capable of doing, and for the remainder of the round shot over lefts to the face and crossed right hooks to the body which had Driscoll hanging on the ropes at the end.

During the first four rounds Levinsky refused to extend himself, being content with scoring a left jab to the face, when compelled to do only trifling effect. During these rounds Driscoll appeared willing and through Levinsky's lack of forcing carried the work, but a chance left jab in the opening round by Levinsky drew the blood from Driscoll's nose.

The sixth round marked the real defeat of the Brooklynite, for from then until the end Levinsky acquitted himself in a truly artistic manner and outboxed his opponent throughout.

In the seventh round Levinsky cut Driscoll's eye and brought fresh blood from his nose, both of which bled until the end of the bout. Playing for a strong finish, the former Quaker City boxer was all over his opponent in the concluding three chapters. In the ninth he had Driscoll groggy and almost helpless, but instead of taking advantage of the situation by bringing over a finishing blow allowed Driscoll to recover by holding.

In the final round Driscoll came out of his corner tired, and it seemed an exertion for him to extend his two hands to Levinsky as they came together. The Quaker then began the round just where he left off in the ninth and, although he pulled some of his punches, pummeled Driscoll all over the ring. Driscoll was helpless, falling into Levinsky's arms, and had he straightened out before he could land on him. When the final bell sounded Driscoll had to be assisted to his corner and helped through the ropes leaving the ring.

Willie Jones, 125 pounds, and Harry Condon, 130 pounds, both of Brooklyn, fought a slashing six-round draw in the semi-final. Jones, whose boxing asset is to dive in regardless of the outcome, rushed at Condon at the first clang of the bell, but the latter met his rushes and gave as much in return as he received.

NOTES OF THE BOXERS.

The postponed ten-round bout between Cy Smith and Joe Shugrue will take place to-night at the National Sporting Club. If the latter wins, he will be matched against Ad Wolgast or Jack Britton, at 135 pounds at the ringside.

Seventy-two rounds of boxing will be offered the patrons of the Atlantic Garden Athletic Club to-morrow night. In the ten-round bouts Frankie Maher and Joe Carter will furnish the feature event. Barry Hill and Young Munday are scheduled for the second long journey. In the semi-final of six rounds Sol Bloom will tackle Freddie Morgan, and Billy McGreevey will face Jim Stevens. There will be ten four-round bouts.

Six colored boxers have been engaged by the McMahon brothers for the Olympic bouts to-night. John Lester Johnson and George Robinson are slated for the final bout of ten rounds. Bob Lee, the comedian of the prizering, is matched with Jack Johnson, a promising heavyweight of Texas, and Battling Chauk and Mark Spencer, bantamweights, will clash for ten rounds.

One of the most attractive cards ever arranged by Matchmaker McArdle will be offered at the Fairmont Athletic Club to-morrow night. There are three ten-rounders scheduled, and each one can be called a star bout. Walter Mohr of Brooklyn, who knocked Harry Condon to a standstill, will exchange wallops with Mike Mazie of Staten Island. Mazie in his last bout at the Fairmont Athletic Club lasted the limit with Eddie Moore. In another ten-round affair Joe Hyland will box Johnny Schumacker of Burlington, Iowa. The other attraction will bring into action Milton Biler of the Bronx and Willie Brennan of Brooklyn. There will also be five four-round bouts.

Middleweights will be the attraction at the Gowanus Athletic Club to-morrow night in the two ten-round bouts arranged. In the first ten-rounder Jack McCarty will box Charlie Bondy from South Brooklyn, and in the final ten Mike Farrell will oppose Bob Dirry, the German middleweight champion.

Tom O'Rourke has finally succeeded in matching Kid Alberts and Tommy Maloney, and has signed both boys to box at the succeeding entertainment after the Shugrue-Cy Smith entertainment to-night. It will be the commencement of the elimination series for the welterweight title. There is considerable rivalry between these boys, they having both come to the front very rapidly the past few months. Jack Goodman is preparing at a local gymnasium, intending to again enter for the title, it is possible he may be matched with Mike Glover at this club, the winner of both bouts to compete later. Alberts and Maloney will box next Monday night, and on Jan. 13 "Porky" Flynn and Battling Levinsky will clash at O'Rourke's club.

The New Polo Athletic Association stages its longest programme of bouts of the year to-night. No less than sixty-eight rounds will be the feature of the last show of 1913. Two ten-round affairs between Irving Schnoll and Young Astey, two bantamweights who make their debut to-night as professional boxers, will be the principals in the first ten-round bout. And Eddie Morrissey will exchange blows with Battling Champ in the second ten-round affair. Forty-eight rounds of boxing will be divided among the preliminary boxers in six and four round bouts, which will precede the double event.

RAIN FOR TRAPSHOOTERS.

Only a Few Regulars Compete at Crescent Athletic Club.

Trapshooters of the Crescent Athletic Club were among the few gunners that enjoyed a holiday shoot yesterday. Notwithstanding a driving rain that made it disagreeable on the firing line, eight of the "regulars" enjoyed an afternoon of good sport. The absence of shooting at the Marine and Field Club allowed the Stephenson and the James brothers to once more fire over the Bay Ridge traps, and the former gunners won a fair share of the prizes.

The feature was a shoot for a Take Home Prize at 100 targets. R. C. Williams and F. B. Stephenson tied with totals of 79 targets apiece. In the shoot-off the latter gunner fell down to 13 "kills" from scratch. The total indicates how difficult were the conditions. The prize was taken by Mr. Williams, who had 21 out of 25 targets, shooting with an allowance of 4.

F. B. Stephenson was more fortunate in the shoot for the President's Cup. After tieing J. F. James in the original shoot, the well-known shot defeated the latter gunner in the shoot-off by 22 to 17 out of a possible 100 targets. Mr. Stephenson also was the winner of the Holiday Cup, with a total of 39 out of a possible 50 targets. G. G. Stephenson, Jr., scored a leg on the Stake Trophy and captured a 15-target trophy shoot. He also divided another prize with his brother. The scores:

STAKE TROPHY—25 TARGETS—HANDICAP.

	H.	T.		H.	T.
G. G. Stephenson, Jr.	3	24	G. E. Brower	4	17
C. R. James	3	20	R. C. Williams	4	17
J. F. James	0	19	P. M. Bainbridge	10	16
F. B. Stephenson	0	18			

TROPHY SHOOT—15 TARGETS—HANDICAP.

G. G. Stephenson, Jr.	1	R. C. Williams	2 12
F. B. Stephenson	0	F. Morris	6 12
C. R. James	1	G. E. Brower	2 11
J. F. James	0	P. M. Bainbridge	2 8

Prize divided.

TROPHY SHOOT—15 TARGETS—HANDICAP.

G. G. Stephenson, Jr.	1	C. R. James	1 12
F. B. Stephenson	0	F. B. Stephenson	0 11
J. F. James	0		13

SHOOT-OFF—25 TARGETS—HANDICAP.

G. G. Stephenson, Jr.	8	J. F. James	0 19
	24		

PRESIDENT'S CUP—50 TARGETS—HANDICAP.

F. B. Stephenson	39	C. R. James	6 32
J. F. James	0	P. M. Bainbridge	10 32
R. C. Williams	8	F. Morris	10 32
G. G. Stephenson, Jr.	6	G. E. Brower	8 31

SHOOT-OFF—25 TARGETS—HANDICAP.

F. B. Stephenson	0	J. F. James	0 17

TAKE-HOME TROPHY—100 TARGETS—HANDICAP.

R. C. Williams	16	C. R. James	12 68
F. B. Stephenson	0	G. E. Brower	12 66
G. G. Stephenson, Jr.	12	P. M. Bainbridge	20 62
J. F. James	0	F. Morris	20 61

HOLIDAY TROPHY—50 TARGETS—HANDICAP.

F. B. Stephenson	0	G. G. Stephenson, Jr.	6 34
R. C. Williams	4	J. F. James	0 34
F. Morris	16		

SHOOT-OFF FOR TAKE-HOME TROPHY—25 TARGETS.

R. C. Williams	4	F. B. Stephenson	0 13

New Rochelle Yacht Club Shoot.

Ten men and one young woman, Miss Helen Brown, faced the traps at the New Rochelle Yacht Club, on Harrison Island, yesterday, and despite a raging storm that sent the blue rocks at all angles some good scores were returned. B. R. Stoddard carried off the honors by winning three of the six matches decided. He won the ten and fifteen "bird" scratch contests, and in the match for the holiday Cup, at 50 "birds," he broke 48 on a handicap of 12. H. H. Todd also won from G. J. Belhoff, J. M. Hanham, W. M. P. Mitchell, and O. Roethling. Beynon is a good second with 4½ to 1½. Northrup has the same score. Magnus Smith, title holder, has lost two games, one to J. Rosenthal and another to Northrup.

Ross Wins Christmas Day Swim.

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 25.—At the annual Christmas Day swim in the Willamette River to-day Norman P. Ross of the Multnomah Club won the men's 100-yard event in 60 seconds.

TEN EYCK CREWS SUPREME ON WATER

Famous Coaches, Father and Son, Star with College and Club Oarsmen.

The achievements of the rowing coaches, old Jim and young Jim Ten Eyck, stand out as unequalled this year when arrayed against the work of any other "team" of coaches in the United States or elsewhere.

In the aquatic hall of fame the inscription on one of the tablets could be "Like father, like son," when the case of the Ten Eycks comes up for final adjudication, as the senior Ten Eyck was the master hand which put the senior eight of Syracuse University to the fore among the oarsmen in the intercollegiate championship, while young Jim aided in placing on the rowing map the Duluth Boat Club, the competitive work of the members of which probably stands unparalleled in the history of rowing in the United States.

It was old Jim, who has been through several generations of competition and teaching, whose charges in the senior eight in the Hudson River regatta flashed the Orange of Syracuse to victory after standing off the repeated challenges of Courtney's crew from Cornell, who before the event were conceded to be almost certain winners.

While the performance of Robert Dibble of the Don Rowing Club of Toronto at the national regatta last August was truly a wonderful bit of rowing, followers of the sport are unanimous on the point that everything in connection with the event pales to insignificance alongside the wonderful showing made by the lads from the Northwest, who forced the admission from every one

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MISSOURI STILL SEEKING THE LIGHT.

It is to be hoped that President WILSON'S announcement that the cruel war is over may be heard in those States whose officials still seek to promote prosperity with a club. For example, Attorney General BARKER of Missouri has brought suit for $2,000,000 against a single railway for collection of excess charges contrary to the two-cent-fare and maximum-freight-rate law of that State. As there are a dozen other railways subject to similar suit, and as the Attorney General is sworn to enforce the law, it would seem as sure as arithmetic that a trifle of $26,000,000 may be collected from companies of which some do not pay their owners anything and some of which are having trouble in paying their creditors. The view of the railways is that their liability is limited to the bonds which they filed to abide the result of the litigation, and the Federal Judge of the district has stayed the cutting of Missouri's pound of flesh. President BUSH goes so far as to say that "it "is not believed that the suits brought "by the Attorney General have any "merit in them."

No outsider will presume to pass upon the merits of the dispute in which the State which likes "to be shown" has an obvious advantage over its other litigation against the insurance trust. When it reduced insurance rates by law the companies ceased to do business, and persisted in the refusal until the State admitted that it could not compel insurance to be done against the will of the insurers. When this was shown to the satisfaction of Missouri its officials became as mild as milk, and the insurance trust became reasonable. The upshot was that Missouri got its cheaper insurance rates by punishing the careless insurers and the incendiaries who made insurance costly. The case of the railways is harder. They cannot remove from the State, and must operate under the franchises. Their best hope lies in Missouri "being shown" that transportation cannot be produced and sold under cost permanently and that the straight road to lower freight and passenger rates lies through the prosperity of the railways rather than through their bankruptcy and sale under the Sheriff's flag.

This was abundantly proved in the Granger States in the seventies, and it seems necessary to prove it to another generation. Among the several Western States which decreed the reduction of railway rates as a cure for distress of other interests Wisconsin was conspicuous. It passed the Potter law, with the result that no railway paid a dividend under it and only four paid interest. The result was the repeal of the law. Iowa also legislated in a similar sense, and also repealed the law. In several other States similar statutes became more honored in the breach than in the observance, and were quietly forgotten, without the open admission of error. If Missouri would take a friendly tip it would look to Washington to see which way the wind is blowing.

SYMPATHETIC LOCKOUTS.

The sympathetic strike is familiar, perhaps the sympathetic lockout may become so, now that a precedent has been set in Portsmouth, Ohio. The union leaders "struck" a factory which declined to accept dictation regarding re-employing those whom the factory discharged. After 1,200 men had become idle in this manner another factory locked out another thousand, and it is said that the other factories are preparing to take similar action.

Here would seem to be an excellent opportunity for those "accommodations" mentioned by the President in his latest deliverance regarding the removal of restraints of trade. Nobody, said Mr. WILSON, can be the friend of any class in America in the sense of being the enemy of any other class. You can only be the friend of one class by showing it the lines by which it can accommodate itself to the other class. In the name of humanity and uplift it might be suggested that the unionists should allow others what they claim for themselves—a right to their jobs. In that case there would be an unanswerable case for sending to jail the wealthy malefactors who conspired to discharge willing workmen.

But if one conspiracy is punishable so is the other. Both conspiracies stand on an equality of wrong. There cannot be one law for unionists and another for "scabs." There cannot be one law for labor and another for capital. The line of accommodation is the line of law. Exceptions to the law in the name of humanity, or on the plea of benevolence, are obstacles to accommodation. It is necessary to be hard to be just, and it is necessary to be just before it is allowable to be generous. False friends of labor preach a different doctrine, but one which never can be established under a government of law, which is just and kinder than government by favor or caprice.

LARKIN IS COMING.

Mr. JAMES LARKIN will follow the example of all the other inhabitants of the British Isles who achieve fame of any sort and feel the need of a wider field for its capitalization. He will make a profesisonal tour of the United States. There has frequently been a welcome here for foreign talent, and Mr. LARKIN, who is the leader of the Irish Transport Workers and an orator of great natural endowment, may find as many and as generous sympathizers here as Mrs. PANKHURST, his fellow-artist. To carry on his fiery cross mission among laboring men, who, as everybody knows, are shockingly abused in this country and underpaid, is the idea of Mr. LARKIN. Because of their sufferings for lack of money, he intends to induce them to contribute liberally when he passed round the hat. Doubtless he expects to carry home as much money as Mrs. PANKHURST.

Each visiting foreign performer hopes to equal, in terms of money, the success of his latest predecessor. RACHEL, the French actress of tragedy, when she came here in 1855 expected to be paid as much as JENNY LIND, and was woefully disappointed when her personal receipts for forty-two performances turned out to be only a trifle over $60,000. JIM LARKIN may be equally disappointed if his receipts are smaller than Mrs. PANKHURST'S, but he must not look for much support from the benighted trades unionists, who are far behind the times and not at all in sympathy with the improved Larkin methods. His strongest supporters will be the members of the I. W. W., but they are suffering an eclipse at present, as things have not gone quite their way. But it is idle to speculate in advance on the profits of foreign virtuosi visiting the land of the free and inordinately curious. JAMES is unique in his line, the most conspicuous and noisiest of disturbers of the public peace. He is no imitator. He is as original and as unmatchable in his line as HARRY LAUDER. Let him come with courage.

REBEL PROGRESS IN MEXICO.

Late dispatches indicate a renewal of success for the Mexican rebels. They have retaken Torreon, which they lately evacuated, and that once thriving city of the Laguna district has again been the scene of carnage. The forces of FRANCISCO VILLA are preparing for an attack on the Federals at Ojinaga, the remnant of the army which lately evacuated the City of Chihuahua when VILLA approached it. Extermination is VILLA'S plan in regard to this isolated body of HUERTA'S soldiers in the far north. His order is that there must not be a Federal left alive on his side of the border. But in these operations the hand of CARRANZA, the ostensible leader of the revolution, is not apparent, and his name has not lately been mentioned. VILLA is the true leader in the north, and the murderous ZAPATA controls the insurrectionists in the neighborhood of the capital. The restoration of a rule of law and order by these men is unthinkable. The present situation exactly suits both of them. They thrive only in warfare, living on the country they despoil.

VILLA has issued large quantities of paper money, "secured" by the property of the Terrazas family which he lately confiscated. As the market for Mexican lands is poor just now, and the offhand confiscation could not be upheld by any regularly constituted Government, the security seems defective. But if the tale is true that OROZCO, when he rebelled against MADERO, printed large quantities of so-called State bonds, which he forced the Terrazas banks to buy, the honors between Federal and rebel leaders seem to be easy, and Mr. HENRY CLAY CREEL and his relatives have suffered equally from the patriots on both sides. There must be many thousands of intelligent Mexicans who countenance neither the lawless Government of HUERTA nor the doings of his chief opposers in the field. But they seem to have no power to co-operate to save their country from disaster.

"THE INSIDE OF THE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC."

Vice to be hated needs but to be seen—that is the motto chosen by the exhibitors of the "white slave" films in the theatres of this city. Whether the monster will be seen too oft may be judged by the statement of the producers of one film that they will make $1,500,000 within a year by showing it here and throughout the country. Other films like it are being exhibited. Long lines of men and women and of the youth of both sexes wait, day and night, at the box offices. The attraction of the prizefight, of the bullfight, and of gladiatorial combat is eclipsed by the glare of the white slaver as he bends over his victim, beats her, and extorts her miserably won gains.

The people are invited by "true depictions from life" to believe that prostitution is recruited from two great sources, namely, women who are entrapped by commercial traffickers and women who do not get a living wage. Mr. GEORGE J. KNEELAND, who directed the vice investigation in Chicago and wrote the Rockefeller report, stated last Summer:

> Our own observation and experience would indicate that the most important contributing causes of immorality of girls are weakness of mind and will, individual temperament, immoral associates, lack of religious or ethical training, injurious home influences, cramped living accommodations, lack of industrial efficiency, idleness, unwillingness to accept available employment, love of finery and pleasure, unwholesome amusement, inexperience, and ignorance of social temptations.

Mr. SAMUEL H. LONDON, the author of the scenario of a notorious "white slave" film, who is heralded as a "Government investigator of the white slave traffic"—he was not, in fact, a Government investigator—was questioned by the Aldermanic committee on Jan. 29 last concerning his statement that thousands of owners of "white slaves" plied their trade in this city. Asked whether, with the aid of fourteen men working for more than a year, he had then "anything to "go on that a court might accept as "proof," Mr. LONDON replied: "I have nothing that is susceptible of proof."

The question of restricting by police action the flaming iniquity of the film plays is in the courts. There is no question about how public sentiment should express itself toward the avaricious producers of the foul scenes that are held up before the masses for gain, and toward the misguided "uplift" workers who are aiding them.

THE FRIEDMANN TESTS.

A very careful preliminary report on 120 cases of tuberculosis treated with the Friedmann vaccine has been issued by Dr. HARRY LEE BARNES, Superintendent of the Rhode Island State Sanatorium at Wallum Lake. The cases were treated at the instance of Gov. POTHIER and Dr. WILLIAM L. HARRIS of the Rhode Island Board of Health, in view of the results reported from 1,012 cases under the care or observation of the Berlin physicians MUELLER, KARFUNKEL, SCHLEICH, KUESTER, HEYMANN, GOLDBERG, and Dr. FRIEDRICH F. FRIEDMANN, who introduced the vaccine in this country.

The report favors three points made by Dr. FRIEDMANN: First, that the live bacilli that comprise the vaccine are not, either in form or in effect, of the human type of tuberculosis—they are "somewhat shorter than the average "human tubercle bacillus and rarely "beaded"; moreover, the small, round, cream-white, glistening colonies, stain differently and are "not acid fast to "the same degree as human tubercle "bacilli." Secondly, they are non-poisonous. They do not infect guinea pigs; they are a strain which is harmless even to turtles, their original host. As guinea pigs are more sensitive to tuberculous infection than any other known animal, it would be assumed that the live bacilli discovered by FRIEDMANN are harmless to human beings. In the third place, the one patient in the Wallum Lake experiment who had joint tuberculosis "showed striking improvement." This, in Dr. BARNES'S opinion, "makes it desirable "that similar patients who have re-"ceived this vaccine should be ob-"served and reported on by those who "have had orthopaedic experience."

This sums up the favorable aspects of his report. When the report was made, 69 of the patients had received their first injections four months and three weeks previously; 40 had been treated two months and three weeks before, and 11 patients had received injections at intervals not stated, but all within five months. Dr. BARNES'S report is preliminary only, and deals with the first effects of the vaccine. Twenty-eight of the 120 patients had been lost sight of, but at no time, with the exception of the one case of joint tuberculosis, had any of the immediate and wonderful results reported by FRIEDMANN and others before the Berlin Medical Society on Nov. 6, 1912, been observed. The four other patients having active tuberculosis outside the lungs had "not shown unusual improvement." The rest of the patients had shown either the usual stages of the disease, aggravated by the reactions and the departure from the sanatorium's régime, or had improved only as other patients undergoing ordinary treatment. Dr. FRIEDMANN in his paper before the Berlin Medical Society had said:

> The first symptom which usually disappears soon after the first injection * * * is the tormenting night sweats. * * * Progressive emaciation also ceases soon after the beginning of the treatment.

But these favorable first symptoms were not seen in the cases under Dr. BARNES'S supervision, although in 48 cases hard swellings appeared at the site of the injections, which Dr. FRIEDMANN declared were sure signs of the curative process. Of the 85 patients whose condition was known on Sept. 1, 17 were improved, 34 were stationary, and 34 were worse. Dr. BARNES concludes his report by saying that from one to three years must elapse before the permanent good or harm done to these patients can be measured with reasonable accuracy. Dr. FRIEDMANN'S claim of protective vaccination for the turtle vaccine, which is far more important than any claim of cure, is not discussed by Dr. BARNES, since it was not made the subject of the test.

This report is scrupulously careful to weigh the question, so far as it could be discussed in its preliminary aspects, purely on its merits. A report of cases similarly treated, and demonstrated in the Royal Charity Hospital of Berlin on Oct. 25 last, has been printed in the Berliner Klinische Wochenschrift of Nov. 10. This occasioned the comment by Privy Councilor Dr. F. KRAUS that "in my opin-"ion every unprejudiced observer "must acknowledge very surprising "results." Many of the cases were of pulmonary tuberculosis, many of them joint cases, and some of them extended over periods from one to four years, in which remarkable improvement was noted in the records and radiographs presented and by attending patients. The demonstration convinced Dr. KRAUS that the medical profession "should now investigate thoroughly" and use the vaccine "following the in-"dications and technique already de-"veloped."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Pardon Would Be Absurd.

Of all the men imprisoned in this State, probably not one is less deserving of Executive clemency than TOLMAN, the "loan shark," and that efforts should be made to buy a pardon for him is just about the culmination of human impudence. For murder there is usually the excuse of passion, for burglary that of need, but for TOLMAN'S long career as a ruthless exploiter of poverty and improvidence there is not even an explanation, except such as can be found in an innate depravity for which a desperately consistent eugenist might hold the villain's ancestors to some degree responsible.

But no eugenist, however desperately consistent, would suggest letting this public enemy loose on society before the termination of the absurdly brief term of imprisonment to which he was sentenced on conviction for one of his innumerable crimes.

Hitherto, thanks to the intelligence which is TOLMAN'S condemnation, since it shows that he might have earned an honest living had he chosen to do so, and thanks to the equally shrewd and conscienceless legal counsel which his particularly filthy money was able to secure, he had what amounted to the proverbial "license to steal." And that license he exercised year after year with immunity from anything worse than the occasional inconvenience of having one of the young women on whom he thought all the direct risk had been placed arrested on a petty charge almost impossible to prove.

At last the law, so long disgracefully impotent or mysteriously negligent, seized the king of loan sharks, and, hardly less to the public's astonishment than his own, actually added six months in jail to the fine at which he would have smiled! At imprisonment he does not smile. That, though so brief, is real punishment for him. For release he is offering to forego the usurious interest nominally due from his innumerable debtors, while his son and wife propose to cancel the debts altogether. As probably not one of these contracts is now enforceable, acceptance of either offer would cost the TOLMANS only a few pounds of waste paper. Even that TOLMAN himself, it seems, is not willing to pay. He has not yet arrived at realization that the usury law means something, even for him, and that such of his victims as are not already dead or ruined are no longer helpless.

It is not to be believed that Gov. GLYNN is considering the application for this man's pardon; that he would grant it is inconceivable.

The Colonel Gets Us Into Trouble.

Among the saddest of experiences, in journalism as out of it, is to have confidence betrayed. And that experience has been ours—again! The details are almost too terrible, too heart-breaking, for public revelation, but duty calls and duty must be obeyed. On Monday there was printed in the south-eastern corner of this carefully guarded page a poem offered—at regular rates—by one whose frequent contributions had by their wisdom and humor won for him our perfect trust. The title of the verses was "Yudou Shopperil," and they began—

Yudou Shopperil—may his tribe increase—
Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace.

In the same rhythm and measure they ran on at considerable length, recounting a conversation between Yudou and an angel who was writing things in a book. Now, as our Winnower of Verse read this production he was haunted, he says, by the vague impression of having seen, before, something remotely like it, but into his reckless or incompetent head the suspicion of plagiarism never entered, and he passed the poem on along the road that leads to publication. Imagine his feelings—and ours—on receiving yesterday the following letter:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Unless the signer of "Yudou Shopperil" wrote, more than fifty years ago, "Abou ben Adhem," the former is a piece of the most bald-headed literary piracy I have seen in many a day. I think it is up to you to see it corrected, or your readers will get a bad impression. Your censor or proofreader should have been able to spot such a theft on sight. A READER.

Lakewood, N. J., Dec. 23, 1913.

Thus are we humiliated, for we accept—we must accept—a full share of responsibility for this awful thing! But how about Col. W. J. LAMPTON, through whose wicked contriving we fell, not innocently, or at least not justifiably, into sin? For we feel under no obligation to withhold his name. Let him deny, if he can, that his poem is more like "Abou ben Adhem" than "unconscious cerebration," the excuse of many a plagiarist, can explain. The only hope for him, as for us, that we can see, is full confession, sincere contrition, and a stern resolution never to do the like again. Of course, if he did write "Abou ben Adhem," the case is not so bad.

All's Well That Ends Well.

Departing from these shores, Gen. ZELAYA, ex-President of Nicaragua, leaves behind a brief autobiography that will be interesting reading, both for those whose efforts to accelerate his going he passes over so lightly and by the much larger number in whom said efforts were the cause of much uneasy questioning.

The General recalls the fact—well known to all conversant with Central American affairs—that until near the close of his long Presidency Nicaragua had, for Central America, remarkably few troubles, internal or external, and that its relations with the United States were particularly pleasant. He claims to have invested a fortune in Nicaraguan securities, not to have made one out of them, after the more usual habit of military dictators in that region, and this investment, he insists, was not only a service to his country, but it created a debt which it would be well for other and later lenders to keep in mind while figuring on the underlying and unescapable liabilities of the country.

Whoever will, of course, may doubt the perfect accuracy of this tale, but there is not a little evidence to support it, not the least convincing, perhaps, being the rather ludicrous failure of the demand for Gen. ZELAYA'S extradition. How much of foundation there was for the charges made against him is shown by the promptness with which their abandonment became convenient, and by the exercise, thereafter, of what seemed to be his indubitable right as a well-behaved foreigner of means as long as business and inclination suggested. That he did so remain he insists, thereby contradicting certain rumors of Governmental pressure to depart, and he even expresses gratitude for the justice and kindness with which, while here, he was treated by "Washington."

Thus, very pleasantly, a most puzzling episode closes—and some sleeping dogs that had begun to twitch restlessly can quiet down again.

CARNEGIE GIFT REFUSED.

Clergy of Montreal Are Opposed to Public Libraries.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Two of your correspondents have expressed surprise that there is no public library in the city of Montreal, one of them asking "How in thunder Mr. Carnegie ever happened to overlook a town of that size?" It is through no oversight on the part of Mr. Carnegie that no library exists. Ten or twelve years ago, at the request of Mayor Préfontaine, he agreed to present a sum of $150,000 under the usual conditions. After a discussion, spread over two years, the City Council finally accepted the gift, appointed a Library Committee and selected a site.

This action of the City Council, however, had been taken without the permission of Archbishop Bruchési, who happened to be in Europe at the time. On his return the project was suddenly dropped, for he remarked that the "good libraries" maintained by the clergy and religious congregations were sufficient for all needs.

His attitude may be explained in the language of The Montreal Witness: "The one thing they are afraid of is a public library, excepting always the safe one conducted by the Jesuits." In 1908, when the question of establishing a public library was momentarily revived, La Presse, the leading French-Canadian daily, had this to say: "The question of books and libraries is too grave and touches too near to educational interests for the religion which is dear to us and the pastors who represent it not to have a word to say in the solution of the problem * * * For French-Canadians that sums up the whole question." It may be remarked that the students of Laval University are forbidden to make use of any library other than that of the university itself, which is certainly not calculated to undermine their morals or their orthodoxy.

E. M. S.

New York, Dec. 24, 1913.

TELEGRAPHY ON TRAINS.

"Induction" System Used Successfully Twenty-five Years Ago.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A perusal of the very interesting article in the Sunday TIMES on the subject of wireless telegraphy as now installed on the Lackawanna Railroad might lead to the erroneous inference that not until now had the transmission of messages to and from a moving train ever been accomplished.

Without desiring to detract from the glory of the progressive Lackawanna in being the first to equip its trains with the modern wireless apparatus, it is well to remember the fact that telegraphic messages were successfully transmitted to and from moving trains more than a quarter of a century ago, and that, too, without the aid of directly connected wires or other metallic circuit conductors.

More than twenty-five years ago the Lehigh Valley Railway inaugurated a system known as "induction telegraphy" on some of its trains, by means of which passengers were enabled to forward or receive messages while aboard the moving train. The system was in practical and successful operation for several months. However, notwithstanding the claims of electrical experts of that day that there was "probably no recent electrical work which promised so much for the future, in addition to the successful applications for important railroad use already made," the system was for some reason discarded.

The system employed by the Lehigh Valley Railway was based on a United States patent granted to William Wiley Smith in 1881. A full description of the same may be found in "Commercial and Railway Telegraphy," sixth edition, by J. P. Abernethy, a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, published by the W. W. Williams Publishing House of Cleveland, Ohio, in 1887.

That "induction telegraphy" may be considered a sort of primitive ancestor to the present-day "wireless" is an interesting idea suggested by one striking feature of similarity mentioned in the description referred to, which states that "in transmission the Morse characters are used, the vibrator of the sending instrument sending the currents so that the buzzing, which sounds like that of a very shrill bee, is exactly reproduced in dots and dashes in the receiving telephone attached to the ear of the operator. OLD TELEGRAPHER.

New York, Dec. 22, 1913.

7,304 PANAMA CANALS

Are Represented by the Grand Canyon of the Colorado.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Several of my neighbors who have recently visited the Grand Canyon of Colorado and the Panama Canal have compared the wonders of both. It occurred to me that the vast achievement of nature, as shown in the Grand Canyon, as compared with the greatest work of man, the Panama Canal, was not generally realized.

The Encyclodaedia Britannica gives the dimensions of the Grand Canyon as 283 miles long, four to twelve and one-half miles wide, and 2,000 to 6,000 feet deep. Assuming that the average is eight and one-quarter miles wide and 4,000 feet deep, the cubical contents of one mile would be 5,533,229,000 cubic yards, and of the entire canyon of 283 miles 424,403,807,000 cubic yards. The spoil of the Panama Canal is estimated at 195,000,000 cubic yards. Divide the area of the Grand Canyon by this figure and the result is 7,304.

In other words, it would require the spoil of 7,304 Panama Canals to fill the Grand Canyon. Prof. Sweet of Syracuse in a lecture before an engineering society on his return from a trip around the world last year, said that the contents of all the cellars that had ever been dug since the world was inhabited could be emptied into the Grand Canyon. A cellar 20 by 30 by 9 feet would supply 200 cubic yards. On this basis, it would require 7,122,019,035 cellars to fill the Grand Canyon. Allowing five for a family, this number of houses would accommodate twenty-three times the present population of the earth, assuming it to be 1,500,000,000.

D. E. CLAPP.

Auburn, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1913.

FOR THE MAN OUT OF WORK.

Need of Practical Methods for Placing Worthy Unemployed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you allow me to propound to your readers a question which was put to William H. Taft some years ago? Mr. Taft, then President, was speaking in Cooper Union, and had invited questions from among the audience. Some one arose and demanded:

"If a man is out of employment, tries hard to find work and can't find it, and has no money, what is he to do?"

"God knows!" replied Mr. Taft.

To the man in such a position the answer lacks the force of finality.

For nearly a year that has been my case. Naturally, my interest is therefore personal, but the question has a general application. There is a submerged tenth, the conservatives tell us, who, because of their incapacity, indolence, thriftlessness, want of energy or push, and general unfitness, must always be unemployed. Yet my name is in "Who's Who" for things that I have done which the average man usually does not accomplish, though I am still not much over 30. But my good record goes against me.

Some time ago I tried to get a job as checker on the steamship docks.

"Where'd you work before?" I was asked. Instinct told me I should not tell the truth, but before I could think up a good lie it was forced out of me. I said I had been a special writer on the staff of a magazine. The dock-master stared, shook his head, and said: "That doesn't qualify you for this job."

Again I tried, this time for a correspondent's job in a mail-order house. Here I simply had to tell the truth.

"No doubt you could do the work," said the manager, "but a man with your record would be a very embarrassing proposition on this job. I couldn't order you around the way I have to to maintain discipline."

I haven't yet tried the dollar-and-a-half-a-day pick-and-shovel jobs, because there is a downward limit to the wage on which you can support a family. For the same reason, I have let dishwashing in restaurants pass me by. Perhaps a single man, with good health, good clothes, grim determination, and not too overburdened with self-respect need not actually starve.

But for us who are trying to do our duty to posterity, what's the answer? I see dozens about me in similar situations—a circulation manager on a magazine, two years unemployed; a factory Superintendent, over a year jobless; a trained librarian, nine months without work, and a newspaper reporter, five months unemployed. These are within the narrow limits of my own acquaintances. I am not touching the unskilled, the "common people." They are probably part of the "submerged tenth, the unfit."

What is a self-respecting person to do during such periods, often protracted for months and even years? Our peculiar ethics make it a disgrace to betray need. I am a life member of an exclusive professional club, yet to broach such a sordid subject as need of employment there in plain terms would be considered very bad taste. Anything less forceful brings only the familiar, "I'll bear it in mind, old chap."

The Socialist says there is no answer; we must change the whole system. The standpatter says there is an answer.

What is it?

It will have to be something more definite than "God knows" to be of any practical value.

A THOUGHTFUL JOBHUNTER.

New York, Dec. 24, 1913.

CITY-PLANNING WORK.

People Themselves Control the Style of Their Architecture.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to express my appreciation of two articles appearing in THE SUNDAY TIMES of Dec. 14 and 21, the first, entitled "Bringing Symmetry Out of Chaos in Our Cities"; the second, "Zone System Advocated to End City Congestion"; for it will be through statements of this sort that the people at large will come to understand the real significance and nature of the efforts known as "city planning."

Through a lack of information the citizens of our cities have come to look upon the work of the city-plan expert and the architect as tending solely toward the beautification of our cities. If one but studies seriously the principles underlying such suggestions as have been made from time to time by those interested in this work, it will be found that the beautification of the city is quite a secondary consideration. The "city beautiful" idea is one which the architect deplores, for it immediately suggests that it is not primarily the City of Common Sense which he first of all desires. These men know very well that there can be little hope of success in an attempt to make our cities finer in appearance just so long as we do not provide laws and ordinances tending to a greater stability of values, and the resulting greater harmony of design, or so long as we accept a group of laws which in themselves do not prohibit intolerable conditions as regards congestion and a perfectly stupid loss of light and air.

The composite qualities of a people are expressed accurately in their architecture. To a very great degree the people themselves are the acting architects of their own cities. They determine the plan through their own acts; they determine the character of its architecture through their absolute control of the masses of the buildings. The spirit of a people is not alone translated into materials through the mental processes of the architect in his office; it is translated into materials through their own acts controlling and fixing, as these acts do, the shape, the mass, and the disposition of the buildings of a city. T. L. ACKERMAN.

New York, Dec. 22, 1913.

Italian Heroism at Adua.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in THE TIMES that, in the comment printed on the reported death of Emperor Menelik, mention is made of the failure of the Italian Army at Adua in 1896. I have read in your paper the same comment several times, in fact on every occasion when the death of the African Emperor has been reported in the press.

I have never seen the fact mentioned that the Italians fought at Adua against an enemy five times superior in numbers, and that of the 14,000 Italian soldiers that participated in the battle 8,000 died on the field. Moreover the 75,000 Abyssinians were perfectly equipped with modern weapons and ammunition, and well trained and conducted by officers of a European power jealous of the successes of Italy.

ALBERTO TARCHIANI.

New York, Dec. 17, 1913.

Coal and Gas Cheaper?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are many householders in my native Brooklyn who are glad to learn from Anson B. Moran's letter that "coal and gas are cheaper," yet they wonder where such a letup prevails. Surely not in Brooklyn, where furnace coal is now laid in for the Winter at $6.50, against the price five years ago of $5.85. And such coal! My own particular brand this Winter is actually 75 per cent. coal and 25 per cent. culm, slate, and an unknown metallic product that clogs and destroys the furnace grate. As for our gas, it costs more at the present legalized rate of 80 cents a thousand feet than it did ten years ago when the price was $1 a thousand.

CONSUMER.

New York, Dec. 20, 1913.

POSTAL FARM MARKET

Planned to Send Food by Mail to Kentuckians.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The necessity for establishing a free marketing bureau in the City of Louisville is found in statistics that show that the producer obtains less than 50 per cent. of the price paid by the consumer for most articles leaving the farm. Without any attack on the middleman, but simply taking advantage of the parcel post, we are inaugurating a bureau to work on the following three lines:

First—To obtain a list of persons who produce foodstuffs that can readily be sent by parcel post and to furnish to the consumer the names of such persons. Many of these producers live five, ten, and even twenty miles in Kentucky from any transportation line or market centre. The parcel post, with the free marketing bureau, will enhance the value of farm lands by furnishing a staple market for such farm products as butter, cheese, dressed poultry, honey, hams, bacon, lard, fruits, &c.

Second—By arranging for the city resident to have a garden in the country, the supply of vegetables grown in this garden during the year to be sent by parcel post to the city resident. This plan contemplates gardens of one-tenth acre in size, for which $15 is charged for the year's product, $25 to be charged for the products from two such gardens. The consumer pays into the hands of the chief of the bureau the price of the vegetables from the garden for the season, the bureau to keep a general oversight of the gardens and pay to the gardener in installments the consumer's purchase price. This insures honesty on the part of both the producer and the consumer. The bureau acts only as an intermediary and assumes no responsibility.

Third—Farm products that cannot be handled by parcel post will be listed by counties weekly and a bulletin issued and distributed by mail to the banks, Postmasters, public officials, commercial clubs, &c., where they can be had by the farmers. This bulletin will list such things as live stock, corn, hay, farmlands, &c. It is no uncommon thing for one citizen of a county to be shipping stock cattle, breeding ewes, corn, hay, and other products to the city markets, while his neighbor is buying the same things at the city markets and returning them to within a few miles of where these products originated.

All three of these undertakings are directed toward reducing the cost to the consumer and at the same time adding to the prices obtained by the producer. If 25 per cent. can be saved to each, a great saving is accomplished. A great part of the work of this bureau will be educational. The farmer must learn how to put up parcels to go by the parcel post, and this means to acquaint him with the use of containers, methods of packing, and so on.

Country products must be standardized before any great amount of business can be had direct between the producer and the consumer. There has been too much of a haphazard way of marketing country products. The field of usefulness for such a bureau is unlimited. It will take years to work out the undertaking in detail. We only claim to have made a beginning.

J. W. NEWMAN,
Commissioner of Agriculture, State of Kentucky.

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 22, 1913.

A WOMANISH ACT?

Adelaide Brance Accused of Selfishness in Proclaiming Her Status.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Commenting upon the strange case at Monticello, THE TIMES says of the woman's action in not escaping when she might have done so, and thus avoid all scandal for living and dead: "There was in this a certain courage that touches on nobility."

But how could there have been noble courage in that? On the other hand, was it not a kind of vanity and self-ishness? Was it not the woman's inherent and instinctive feeling that she wanted the world to know that she was first in a man's heart when the world believed some other woman occupied that place? In the eyes of the world, as his wife, the other woman did occupy that place, but this alien, by a law stronger than that made by man, held first place, and she wanted the world to know it. The shame to the dead man and to his family and to the woman herself was as nothing to her own self-ishness, for love is the supreme selfishness, and this woman was willing to sacrifice all for her own desire.

But do not call it courage, noble or otherwise. Courage, the courage that glorifies the actor in any deed, incites to sacrifice of self, not of others. If this woman had possessed even a fair degree of courage she would have dropped away from the knowledge of men when she had called the physician and known the sick man would have been in safe hands. It was not necessary, it was not brave, it was not kind for her to remain as she did, but it was womanly, or womanish, if you prefer not to spoil a good word by using it in a bad sense.

There are women who have the courage of self-sacrifice of this sort—God knows how many, but man does not except the man who is saved and the woman who suffers for the sins of both and makes no sign. This Monticello woman was not of those. W. J. L.

New York, Dec. 24, 1913.

Origin of "Crullers."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Krull, kruller, krullig, is applied in Dutch to "ear irons," pigs' tails, "cranks," &c., as proverbs witness, but "cruller" as applied to eatables was probably first used in New Netherland. See Page 75 in "The Story of New Netherland." W. E. G.

Ithaca, N. Y., Dec. 17, 1913.

THE TIGER'S CHRISTMAS.

There was a Tiger, large and strong,
Fat and full-fed was he;
He preyed upon the human throng
With mirth and jollity.

But Jack the Tiger-killer came,
Who by fair means and square,
And playing quite the sporting game,
Enmeshed him in his snare.

"Now, shall we slay him," cried his men,
"That he may get out never,
And, by his cunning graft, may prey
No more on us forever?"

"Nay," answered John, "that's not my way,
I'll give no such permission;
Ignore him, lads, from day to day;
He'll die from malnutrition!"

And so they starved the Tiger out,
Unnoticed and unfed;
By Christmas he was no more stout,
By New Year's he'll be dead!

H. CARSON DAVIES.

100 NEEDIEST CASES NOT ALL RELIEVED

Warm-Hearted Responses Came to Appeals for Many at the Yuletide.

OTHERS STILL NEED AID

Distribution of Toys and Clothing Brought Christmas Joy to Sorrowful Homes.

Tired workers of the three organizations which have been administering the funds for the "100 Neediest Cases," printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES, slept late yesterday, for after hours of strenuous work distributing Christmas gifts of money, clothing and toys, had entered the content that comes of tasks well done. The check for $1,000 sent in by a generous TIMES reader, who asked that his name be withheld, has been distributed, the State Charities Aid Association, the Charity Organization and the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, each receiving a third of the amount. This money will be used at the discretion of those who made the appeal, and it will no doubt go toward making a never-to-be-forgotten Yuletide for some of those who were neglected in the general giving.

There were some cases that attracted instant attention and brought a prompt and warm-hearted response. There were some, however, which will have to be ministered to from moneys donated without reference to any special case.

One case where there is still need for giving is No. 2, wherein help was asked for Mrs. D., whose husband, a prosperous baker, died four years ago, leaving her with a family of three little ones to support. Insurance money tided them over the first years, and now they have come to pressing want.

"Nine Sick in One Home," is the caption over Case No. 7. It is the story of a family all ill and in want. They are in need of further help. Other cases where assistance was asked for by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and which received the least, include Case No. 15, that of the woman deserted by her drunken husband, nearly blind, but still making a gallant fight to keep a home for her children; Case No. 16, which tells a chapter in the almost hopeless life of the widow of a policeman, who, in direst want, is struggling and slaving for her little children; Case No. 20, in which an appeal is made for $200 to save a family from starvation and bring medical care to the father; Case No. 22, for help for the wife and five destitute children of a young man in prison, the old story of the results of the man's shiftlessness and fondness for bad company.

Case No. 27. You remember, that story—of the bright little woman and capable mother whose husband is in an institution and who is threatened with a breakdown because of battle for a bare existence. Case No. 31 is an appeal for the family of K., the miner who was nearly blinded in an explosion in a Pennsylvania mine. Cases No. 32 and 33 asked help for the families of men who literally died through their efforts to keep their loved ones from starvation.

You remember that in Case 40 the Charity Organization Society appealed for gifts to aid the mother and her three young boys, who were in danger of tuberculosis, so that they might have life in the sunshine and good air and a doctor's care. A little more help is needed in this case. Generous givers have also overlooked the appeal in Case 49, wherein a widowed mother of three little girls, weak from a recent operation, asked for gifts to enable her to get strong without the anguish of knowing that her children are in want. More help is also needed in the case of the widow, who, ambitious beyond her strength, because she wanted to have her five children with her, is fighting a losing battle. A glimpse of what this fight is can be seen by reading Case 56.

Some time ago C became insane and died, leaving his wife and five children to face the world alone. He had been a good father and by thrift managed to put by a little. Now the family have come to want. In this case, as in No. 66, an appeal is made. The latter case is that of a 17-year-old boy who is fighting bravely to keep the roof

MRS. M. F. MARVIN IS CHRISTMAS BRIDE

Survivor of the Titanic Disaster When Husband Perished Married to Horace De Camp.

800 AT CHURCH CEREMONY

Flower Girls and Pages Strew White Rose Petals in Bride's Path—Honeymoon in Egypt.

A large Christmas Day wedding was that of Mrs. Mary Farquharson Marvin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Farquharson of 317 Riverside Drive, and Horace De Camp of this city, which was celebrated at 4 P. M. in the Harlem Presbyterian Church, in West 125th Street. Eight hundred invitations were issued for the wedding and the reception which took place afterward at the home of the bride's parents. The church was decorated with holly, laurel, poinsettia, and other Christmas flowers.

Mrs. Marvin, it may be recalled, was one of the survivors of the Titanic disaster, and was one of the last to leave the ill-fated steamer. Her husband, Daniel W. Marvin, 2d, remained behind and went down with the Titanic. They were returning from their honeymoon trip.

Mr. De Camp was a friend of the young couple, being an old friend of the Marvin family. He was frequently a guest at the country home of the Marvins at Canastota, N. Y., and at their camp in the Adirondacks.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. L. Caughey, pastor of the church. The bride wore a simple costume of white Callot velvet, with bands of Russian sable, and a hat of bronze maline trimmed with sable. Her ornaments were pendant diamond earrings, the gift of the bridegroom, and a string of pearls, presented by her mother. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley.

Mrs. Brooks Solomon of London was matron of honor. She was gowned in violine velvet, and carried an arm bouquet of Jacqueminot roseBuds.

The matron of honor, two flower girls, and two pages preceded the bride down the aisle. The four children were dressed in Christmas red velvet, with cream lace collars, and as they advanced toward the chancel they strewed white rose petals in the bride's path. They were the little Misses Mary Carmichael and Margaret Geyser, Sprague De Camp, and Stephen Wheelock.

Lyon De Camp acted as his brother's best man, and the ushers were Clarence A. De Camp, Thomas and James Carmichael, and Raymond Merriam.

Mr. De Camp and his bride will sail to-morrow for Egypt, to be absent three months. After their return they will reside at Great Neck, L. I., where Mr. De Camp has purchased a country home.

PROF. COOK WEDS TEACHER.

Vice Principal of Yonkers High School Marries Miss Bessie McNally.

Frederick A. Cook, Ph. D., Vice Principal of the Yonkers High School, and Miss Bessie M. McNally, a teacher of English in the school, were married at noon yesterday at the residence of the bride's brother, the Rev. Dr. McNally, at 334 Montauk Avenue, New London, Conn. Dr. McNally performed the ceremony. Twenty-five relatives comprised the guests.

The bride was attended by her niece, Miss Marion McNally of New London, as maid of honor. The best man was the bridegroom's nephew, Ellsworth E. Storrs of Lockport, N. Y. Holly and mistletoe were used to decorate the rooms. The bride was gowned in blue panné velvet and carried lilies of the valley.

Prof. Cook has taught Latin and Greek in the Yonkers School for nineteen years. He met Miss McNally after she joined the faculty two years ago. Prof. and Mrs. Cook will live at 24 Cedar Place, Yonkers.

MISS SARGENT'S WEDDING.

Plans for Her Marriage to Ripley Hitchcock on Jan. 7.

The marriage of Miss Helen S. Sargent, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Sargent, and Ripley Hitchcock will take place at 12 o'clock on Wednesday, Jan. 7, in St. James's Episcopal Church, Seventy-first Street and Madison Avenue. Bishop Courtney will officiate. Miss Sargent will be unattended and Mr. Hitchcock will have Franklin Sargent as his best man. There will be no ushers.

The wedding will be a quiet one, as the bride's family is in mourning, and none but relatives and a few intimate friends will be present. The wedding breakfast will be served at the Sargent residence, 23 East Seventy-third Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock will live at 34 Gramercy Park, where they will be at home on Fridays in February and March. Both Mr. Hitchcock and Miss Sargent are members of old New England families.

MISS RUTH BALDWIN TO WED.

Daughter of Mrs. W. H. Baldwin, Jr., Engaged to J. F. Folinsbee, Artist.

Mrs. William H. Baldwin, Jr., of Washington, Conn., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Ruth Standish Baldwin, to John Fulton Folinsbee, now of Woodstock, N. Y., son of Mr. and Mrs. Harrison D. Folinsbee of Brookline, Mass.

Miss Baldwin's father was the President of the Long Island Railroad at the time of his death, nine years ago. She is a granddaughter of the late Samuel Bowles of The Springfield Republican.

Mr. Folinsbee is a young artist who has his first picture in the Winter exhibition of the National Academy of Design.

Miss Unger Weds E. E. Jacobson.

The wedding of Miss Edna R. Unger, daughter of Mrs. Regina Unger, and Ellis E. Jacobson, took place at 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon at the home of the bride's mother, 247 West 123d Street. The Rev. Dr. Edward Lessinan officiated. Owing to the recent death of the bride's father, it was a quiet wedding. Nathan Unger gave his niece in marriage.

Son of Moreton Frewen Engaged.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—The engagement is announced of Hugh Frewen, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Moreton Frewen, and Maria, eldest daughter of the late Duc and of the Duchesse de Mignano of Castello de Mignano, Italy. Mrs. Frewen, formerly Miss Clara Jerome of New York, is a sister of Lady Randolph Churchill.

To and From Europe.

Some of those booked to sail to-day for Southampton on the St. Louis are:

A. Dunning, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Foreman, George Innes, A. C. Jamison, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Mathew, W. G. Hutting, Rev. F. A. Pattison, Mrs. W. Prolty, Mrs. J. F. Quinn, Claude Roode, V. A. Stanley, R. B. Steele, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Thompson, Rev. R. L. Welch.

Among the arrivals yesterday on the Majestic from Southampton were:

Mrs. M. E. Boyd, Mrs. C. E. Brent, W. M. Chandler, A. M. R. Charrington, Capt. and Mrs. M. J. de Bathe, S. M. Dunbar, Col. W. H. Evans, Mrs. E. C. Fox, George Fraser, G. A. Harris, D. C. M. Horn, J. S. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Ross H. Newland, F. A. Pemberton, William Ringler, Miss Leslie Stuart, C. E. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. W. Wallis Thomas.

WILL BECOME DEACONESS.

Miss Romola Dahlgren, Society Girl, Studies for Duties in New York.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 25.—Miss Romola Dahlgren, a member of one of Newport's pioneer families, who is spending the holidays here with Deaconess Gillespie of New York, will soon become a Deaconess. She has been studying for the work at the Deaconess Home in New York, where Deaconess Gillespie belongs. Miss Dahlgren is the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Paul Dahlgren, and a granddaughter of the late Read Admiral Dahlgren, U. S. N. Her maternal grandfather was the late Rev. Dr. Morgan, many years rector of St. Thomas's Church, New York.

Miss Dahlgren has been popular in the social circles of Newport, New York and Europe, but always devoting part of her time to philanthropic work. She was born in Rome, where her father at the time was United States Consul General, and for that reason was christened Romola. She was long a member of Trinity Church here.

ACT MRS. HEWITT'S PLAYLET.

Children Give "The Entrance to Mystery's Cave" at Author's Home.

Small children took most of the parts in a playlet given yesterday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Edward Ringwood Hewitt at her home, 127 East Twenty-first Street. The little play was written by the hostess herself, and several of her children took part in it. It was called "The Entrance to Mystery's Cave," and an improvised stage painted green, partially covered with a green rug, and decorated with palms and Christmas greens, formed the setting. The entrance to the cave was a somewhat modern door.

After the play, which proved a jolly entertainment, the stage disappeared, dancing followed, and refreshments were served.

The Giant of the play, Ignorance, who guarded the cave, was Ashley C. Hewitt, and Mystery, who occupied it, was Miss Candace Hewitt; the Mysteries who made their escape, were Fire, Miss Lucy Hewitt, in a red gown, with paper shooting from her golden crown; Puck or Electricity, Anne Tonnetti, in a yellow costume, with flashing lights simulated in her crown; Radium, Miss Sylvia de Kay, in silver gauze over orange, and a silver tinsel crown, and Steam, little Abram S. Hewitt, namesake of his grandfather, who wore a boilerlike creation numbered in boilerfashion, and with a fiery furnace painted on the lower part of it. He puffed and hissed with much vigor, and Explosion, who was Miss Lydia Tonnetti, in a red frock, had giant firecrackers dangling from her waist, and carried a popgun which she fired.

Benjamin Burton took the part of Man, and Miss Dagmar Perkins was Woman, who managed to elude the Giant and enter the cave in search of the Perfect Child, who turned out to be little Crispin Cook.

In the cave were many undiscovered mysteries, and those taking part as such included several of Mr. and Mrs. George McMurtry's children, Elinor Hawkes, Franklin Leavitt, Goodwin Cook, Carleton Smith, Eunice Smith, Elizabeth Tonnetti, and others.

The guests included the parents of the children and a few others, who applauded the little actors.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Edmund S. Bailey and her daughter, Mrs. William Dingwell Stewart, gave a buffet supper last night at 118 West Seventy-fourth Street for forty guests. Dancing, for which a darkey orchestra played, followed. Mrs. Stewart will give a dance late in January.

Mrs. Waldron Williams will give a tea dance this afternoon at Sherry's to introduce her second daughter, Miss Joy Williams, whose birthday is also to-day. A dinner will follow, from which the guests will go to the various dances.

Mrs. J. Leeming Walker will give a tea with dancing this afternoon at the Gotham for her daughter, Miss Adele Walker.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Egerton Webb, Miss Laura V. Webb, and her fiancé, Jorge Andre, are the guests at Shelburne Farms, Vt., of Dr. Seward Webb and Mrs. Webb. They will return to town the middle of next week.

Mrs. William Ledlie Culbert will entertain this evening with a dance for her daughter, Miss Katharine F. Culbert, at the Culbert residence, 16 East Fifty-fourth Street.

Mrs. James Colby Colgate will give a small dance this evening at the St. Regis for her second daughter, Miss Margaret W. Colgate.

Mrs. William W. Battle will give a tea to-day at 7 Park Avenue for her daughter, Miss Dorothy Battle.

Mrs. Thomas Hunt Talmage is giving this afternoon a tea with dancing for Miss Louise T. Butler, the daughter of Mrs. William Allen Butler.

Fordyce and Henry C. Coe, Jr., will be hosts at the dancing tea at Delmonico's this afternoon for Miss Nolline Tasistuna, a daughter of Mrs. Charles Waldo Haskins.

Mrs. Walter Watson is giving a large dance at Sherry's to-night for her daughter, Miss Mai Watson.

Mrs. Paul Cravath's house party over the week-end will begin to-day, as a number of guests have been asked to the Cravath country estate, Verason, to-day, to remain over the dance there for Miss Vera Cravath.

Mrs. J. Fred Pierson will be a dinner hostess to-night, and so will Mrs. Robert A. Sands, whose large dinner at Sherry's will be for Miss Katharine Sands, the guests going after it to Mrs. Watson's dance.

Gen. Edward P. Meany and Mrs. Meany are giving at their Convent (N. J.) country home to-night a dinner, followed by music. Mlle. Borl, Mr. Martinelli, and Andrea de Segurola will sing.

There will be another in the series of afternoon dances managed by Miss F. V. Doane this afternoon at the Waldorf-Astoria, and several parties of young people home for the holidays are to attend.

Mrs. Alfred Wagstaff, Jr., will give a luncheon on Tuesday, Jan. 6, at the Colony Club to about forty people for her sister-in-law, Mrs. Henry Wharton Shoemaker.

Miss Lentilhon Gilford, for whom Mrs. Gilford gave an informal luncheon on Wednesday, is in Philadelphia, where a small dance was given for her last night. She will return on Monday.

Samuel T. Riker will give a large dinner before the February Junior Cotillion for his niece, Miss Lentilhon Gilford.

Mrs. Benjamin Guinness gave a small Christmas party at her home in North Washington Square last night. Lady Constance Richardson danced and Mme. Yorska recited.

Mrs. Henry P. Loomis is entertaining Count Otto Salm-Salm and his brother, Count Alexander Salm-Salm, at her place in Tuxedo Park over the Christmas holidays.

McCann Not for Health Board.

In a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES, received yesterday, Alfred W. McCann denies that he is or has been a candidate for Health Commissioner of this city. He would not accept the place, he said, if it was offered to him.

DEC. 27 AND 28 ARE HOSPITAL SATURDAY AND SUNDAY

34TH ANNUAL COLLECTION

For Free Treatment of the Sick Poor in 47 Hospitals, which last year cared for 64,408 Free Patients, irrespective of race or creed.

$200,000 IS NEEDED NOW,

not for brick and mortar, but to enable these hospitals to fill their beds with sufferers who cannot otherwise get medical and surgical care.

Every $10 can provide a week of hospital care for some suffering man, woman or child. This means a gift of health, and often of life. You who read this can give at least $1.00; some $1,000.00.

Please send at once to CHARLES LANIER, Treasurer, 59 Cedar St., or to MRS. JAMES SPEYER, 257 Madison Ave., Treasurer Woman's Auxiliary.

THE HOSPITAL SATURDAY AND SUNDAY ASSOCIATION

ROBERT OLYPHANT, President — GEORGE BLUMENTHAL, Vice-President — FRANK L. POLK, Secretary

MAUGHAM'S PLAY PLEASES AT LYCEUM

It Brings Old Dolls in New Clothes, but Is Bright and Entertaining.

WELCOME FOR MISS BURKE

Capital Acting by Shelley Hull in Cast Which Meets All Requirements of Very Light Piece.

THE LAND OF PROMISE, a play in four acts, by W. Somerset Maugham. At the Lyceum Theatre.

Norah Marsh	Billie Burke
Edward Marsh	Lumsden Hare
Gertrude Marsh	Lillian Kingsbury
Frank Taylor	Shelley Hull
Reginald Hornby	Norman Tharp
Benjamin Trotter	Thomas Reynolds
Sidney Sharp	Barnett Parker
Emma Sharp	Marion Abbott
James Wickham	Henry Warwick
Dorothy Wickham	Gwladys Morris
Agnes Pringle	Mildred Orme
Clement Wynne	Leopold Lane
Kate	Selma Hall

At the end of the third act, Miss Billie Burke paused long enough to hope that "they" had made our Christmas as happy as we had made "theirs." The pronouns stood for audience and actors. Probably Miss Burke wasn't thinking about critics. Else why speak of being happy?

However, the combined efforts of Miss Burke, Mr. Shelley Hull, and, last but by no means least, Mr. W. Somerset Maugham, did produce about as good an effect of Christmas feeling as was to be had away from home on that "dark and stormy night." And one assumes, naturally, that the people who were there didn't have homes, or else why spend Christmas night in the theatre? Again omitting the reviewers.

Enough, then, to admit that Mr. Maugham's play was the right sort for the night. He has a happy faculty of taking old dolls and dressing them up so that they seem almost as good as new. And here, with an English "lady," forced to migrate to Canada because she has been disappointed of a legacy, and then married to a "hired man" (which, by the way, suggests that the play was written for London and not for New York), though not unfamiliar, it is mostly very pleasant.

Mr. Maugham's first act does little more than establish a character—that of Norah Marsh, who after ten years as companion to a peculiarly unpleasant old lady, is thrown on her own resources. Left a brother in Canada who married a "waitress"—how these mesalliances do seem to run in families—and so Norah goes to him.

With the second act the plot begins to thicken. Norah is not of much use "in the wilds" of Canada, however, she seems a bit stuck up. Furthermore, before brother Ed married she wrote a peculiarly unpleasant letter about the "waitress." Not surprising, then, that the two women are at loggerheads, and that presently there is a flare-up. Result, Norah must apologize to sister-in-law or out she goes. What's more, having offended sister-in-law in front of the hired help Norah's got to make her apology equally public—so—well, well, sister-in-law will know the reason why. Unlike M. Bernstein's latest heroine, this one doesn't make any bones about letting you know that she is jealous.

Then, you must know that one of the hired men, Frank Taylor, has been expressing himself rather freely about women, but, being tired of "baching," he thinks he'll run up to Winnipeg and have a look in at the domestic agencies, with a view of getting himself a wife who can cook, sew, wash and iron, and make herself generally useful about the shack. Comes now the moment when sister-in-law drives Norah a bit too hard, whereupon she offers to go with Frank. She has been particularly scornful of him before; now she'll marry him for the sake of finding a home. And Frank agrees to take her.

It will not be difficult to figure out pretty much what happens after this with Norah rebellious and Frank determined to be master in his own house. Norah smashes the dishes rather than wash them, but eats humble pie presently. And the progress of events through the third act is interesting even to people with memories of "The Great Divide," "The Taming of the Shrew," "Ingomar," and other plays.

Mr. Maugham writes herself, happily, and with occasional twists of fun that add human touches to the romance. In the end, of course, Norah finds it possible to go back to England, but discovers that she is in love with Frank. And as a belated check has come she can be of material assistance since a blight is on Frank's crop.

Not much depth or breadth to "The Land of Promise," but, we repeat, a wholly pleasant thing. The same word describes Miss Burke's share in it. Purpose of any sort she utterly lacked last night, and of real pliancy or variety there was little enough in her acting. But the charm and prettiness and show of fire which endear her to the great majority of playgoers were abundantly manifest, and truth the rôle does not require more to produce the right effect. It is gratifying to observe the splendid development of Shelley Hull, who provided a really splendid example of good virile acting, sounding and rounding character, and lightening his rôle with a delightful suggestion of dry humor.

Admirable, too, were Lillian Kingsbury and Marion Abbott, while Lumsden Hare, Norman Tharp, Thomas Reynolds, and Barnett Parker each added a share of amusement. In fact, the entire cast is entirely equal to all of the demands, and the play, as has been said, is breezy, bright, and entertaining. That, on "such a Christmas night," was something to be thankful for.

"Hansel and Gretel" at the Century.

There was a special performance yesterday afternoon at the Century Opera House of Humperdinck's "Hansel and Gretel." A large audience attended. Gladys Chandler appeared as Hansel and Mary Carson as Gretel. The others in the cast were also those who appeared at the first Thanksgiving Day matinée of the opera. A feature of the performance was the appearance of Albertina Rasch and the ballet in "The International Ballet," arranged by Luigi Albertieri.

Benefit Concert for Music School.

A concert in aid of the Union Settlement Music School at 237 East 104th Street will be given under the auspices of the Junior Auxiliary of the Settlement on the evening of Jan. 14 at the Cosmopolitan Club by Mrs. Maude Powell, violinist. The school was started in October last. The children pay half the cost, at 10 cents a lesson, and four hundred lessons were given the first two months. Miss Mary Chapman Edgar is Chairman and Treasurer of the committee in charge of the concert. The other members are the Misses Mary Jay Schieffelin, Virginia Townsend, Florance Colgate, Ruth Purves, Eleanor Du Bois and Isabel Foote.

"IB AND LITTLE CHRISTINA."

Holbrook Blinn in Basil Hood's Dainty Adaptation of Andersen Tale.

IB AND LITTLE CHRISTINA, a picture in three panels, by Basil Hood. Adapted from Hans Christian Andersen's story, Princess.

I.

Ib's Father	Mr. Mestayer
Little Ib	Master Lanahan
Old Henrick	Mr. Trevor
Little Christina	Miss Joyce Fair
A Wanderer	Miss Polini

II.

Ib	Mr. Blinn
Christina	Miss Ives
Old Henrick	Mr. Trevor
John	Mr. O'Neil
A Wanderer	Miss Polini

III.

Ib	Mr. Blinn
A Wanderer	Miss Polini
Little Christina	Miss Joyce Fair

It has been about fifteen years since Basil Hood's adaptation of "Ib and Little Christina" was first seen here, and then, as now, Mr. Holbrook Blinn played the grown-up Ib. Now, too, as then, his performance of this appealing Hans Andersen figure is marked by simple directness and genuineness that reach out and get the sympathy.

That, indeed, is the quality which makes "Ib and Little Christina" peculiarly suited to Christmas time, in spite of the fact that its second scene brings a veritable heart-break.

Yesterday the performance was notable, too, on account of the very exceptional beauty and charm of the children, Master Lanahan and Miss Joyce Fair, the former of whom spoke the lines very nicely, while the latter contributed very materially to the effect in the last scene by her extreme prettiness and the sweet simplicity of her speech. "Why, they're beautiful," at the point where Ib produces the broken toy animals that had been his gift to the other little Christina many years before.

Mr. Furst's music adds not a little to the general effect.

The play is truly an exquisite thing and persons who have not seen it heretofore will do well not to let the present opportunities escape them.

CHRISTMAS JOY AT NEWPORT.

Society Takes Part in Festivities—John Nicholas Brown's Party.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 25.—Among those in the cottage colony participating in Christmas festivities were Mrs. French Vanderbilt, Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, Miss Romola Dahlgren, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Norman, Mr. and Mrs. Bradford Norman, William R. Hunter, Edward C. Knight, Mrs. W. Rogers Morgan, Miss Augusta Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Tuckerman, Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Derby, Mr. and Mrs. John Elliott, Miss Anna Grosvenor, Miss Martha C. Codman, Mrs. Austin L. Sands, Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Ward, Dr. Harry J. Knapp, Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Van Beuren, Miss C. Ogden Jones, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Cameron McRae Winslow, Mrs. Boutelle Noyes, Rear Admiral and Mrs. French E. Chadwick, Mr. and Mrs. Harford Powell, and Col. and Mrs. Joseph H. Willard.

Mrs. John Nicholas Brown gave a Christmas entertainment and reception at Harbour Court this afternoon for her son, John Nicholas Brown, attended by his young friends and those of Mrs. Brown, with the drawing room decorated and illuminated for holiday effects. From the tree the gifts were presented by Mrs. Brown and her son to children who took part in tableaux and the singing of carols.

Mrs. Bradford Norman entertained school children of Portsmouth with a Christmas tree at Brook Farm to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney J. Colford entertained a house party to-day about a large tree, where their daughter was a special guest.

Ambassador Pezet Sees Son's Play.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, Dec. 25.—The Peruvian Ambassador and Mme. Pezet came here to see the first performance at the Empire Theatre to-night of "Marrying Money," a comedy written by their son, Alfonso Washington Pezet, in association with Bertram Marburgh, an actor. The scenes of the play are laid in a Maine Summer resort, and the story deals with two young people who eloped, each believing the other to be wealthy, when in reality they are both penniless. In the end they learn that love counts for more than money. The play was produced by Gilbert Miller, son of Henry Miller. In the cast was Nan Campbell, William Roselle, Will Deming, James Bradbury, and others. Alfonso Pezet is an attaché of the Peruvian Legation in Washington.

Throng Hears "La Gioconda" Sung.

Christmas and the production of "La Gioconda" drew a large audience to the Metropolitan Opera House last night. Ponchielio's opera was given with the usual cast, including Caruso, Amato and Emmy Destinn, with the exception that Margarette Ober sang Laura for the first time on any stage, and that Adamo Didur appeared as "Elvise." Mme. Ober's voice was in good condition last night and she sang with great beauty of tone, supplying on the other side, as might have been expected, all the touches of dramatic action that it allows of. Arturo Toscanini conducted. Adamo Didur made a decided impression.

Open Dancing Garden on Alhambra.

B. F. Keith last night opened the new Paradis de Danse on the roof of the Alhambra Theatre. A large crowd of theatrical people took part in the celebration, and all of the dancing acts appearing in the Keith houses in the city appeared on the stage. The new dancing garden will be open every night with a number of Columbia College students taking part as dancing partners, and with many vaudeville performers also appearing.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"The House of Bondage," which recently caused the raiding of Cecil Spooner's Theatre, will be given in a Broadway theatre the second week in January, with Tully Marshall, Elita Proctor Otis, John Saimpolis, Suzanne Rocamora, Lucile La Verne, and Ida Darling in the cast.

Suffragettes of New Jersey are planning to raise a fund for their cause through a benefit performance at the New York Hippodrome on Wednesday night, Jan. 28.

On account of the sudden illness of one of the members of the cast of "Andromaque," scheduled to be given by the French Drama Society next Sunday and Monday, the play has been postponed, and on Jan. 4 there will be a full-dress rehearsal, with a matinee to follow Jan. 5, of Henry Bernstein's "La Rafale." Tickets issued for the first-named play will be good for these performances.

Frederick F. Schrader and Lyman O. Fiske have acquired a controlling interest in The New York Dramatic Mirror and will continue the publication of the weekly dramatic paper.

A special matinee performance of "To-Day" will be given at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre this afternoon. A second extra matinee of the same play will be given a week from to-day. The play celebrates its one-hundredth performance next Monday night.

Joseph Brooks will present Mabel and Edith Taliaferro at the Criterion Theatre Monday, Jan. 5, in the new comedy, "Young Wisdom," by Rachel Crothers. It had been announced previously that the opening date would be Tuesday, Jan. 6.

An act new to vaudeville, "The Maiden and the Man," played by Clark Ross and sixteen girls, will be presented next week at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre.

A miniature Christmas tree and plenty of fun on the stage of the Knickerbocker Theatre, in which all the members of "The New Henrietta" company participated, was one of the Christmas stage celebrations yesterday. It took place after the matinee. Each member of the cast was remembered by Mr. Crane, Mr. Fairbanks, and the Misses Bingham and Collinge. Toy presents were distributed by Edward Poland as Santa Claus.

Charles Frohman will leave this afternoon for Springfield, Mass., where, next Monday night, he will present Miss Maude Adams for the first time in J. M. Barrie's new four-act comedy, "The Legend of Leonora." Miss Adams is to come to the Empire Theatre in this play on Jan. 5. Next Tuesday and Wednesday nights "The Legend of Leonora" will be given in Hartford and the remaining three nights in Providence. A company of fifty people will appear with Miss Adams.

TOURISTS TO SEE BIG LOCKS

Lighters Will Carry 200 a Day in Panama Canal.

The officials of the Panama Canal Commission have arranged to take 200 tourists a day through the locks of the canal in lighters in the cruising season to the West Indies and Central America, which began in January and will last to the end of April.

Steamship agents assert that 200 is a small number to take through in one day because all the cruising steamers carry more than 400 passengers, which would mean the ships would have to wait two or three days in Colon to permit all the passengers to see the canal. Beginning Jan. 31, the White Star Line will run five cruises to the West Indies and Panama with their liners, Laurentic and Megantic, the Hamburg-American Line will run four cruises with its yacht the Victoria Luise and the North German Lloyd will have the Grosser Kurfürst on the same service from January until April.

With the sailing on Jan. 8 of their eighteen-day trips to Havana, Jamaica and Colon the United Fruit Company will inaugurate an à la carte restaurant service on their steamships Pastores, Tenedores and Carminides, eliminating the regular meal service included in the passage money. The tickets will be $25 less than the ordinary fare and passengers will pay for all their meals as on a railroad dining car. Meals à la carte have been served for the last few seasons on the big liners in the Atlantic trade, but this will be the first time that passengers in the first cabin have been carried on deep-water ships without having their meals included in the passage ticket issued by the company.

WATCHUNG HUNTERS OUT.

Ride Across Country Deep in Water and Mud—Two Fall.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Dec. 25.—The weather proved no drawback to the Watchung Hunt Club riders to-day, but owing to the condition of the country over which the Christmas Day run was laid the hounds were met at the kennels instead of the Fanwood Railroad Station, as planned. There were twenty-four riders at the start for a good day's sport, even though some of the country traversed was deep in water and heavy in mud.

There were only two falls, one of which was in a brook, the victim, a novice, being completely submerged, but he pluckily remounted. The hounds were cast in on Donnybrook Farm and led the riders to Samptown, where they were checked. Thrown in again on the Valley Farm they set a fast pace toward New Brunswick, checking on the Hamilton Farm. Here they were taken up again for the final line, which took the riders across many farms to Mt. Pleasant, the finish, the distance covered being about eighteen miles.

The following finished: R. O. Finch, M. P. H.; L. B. Smith, H. A. Bourne, Miss Marjorie Dana, S. D. French, H. L. Finch, R. H. Towner, Edward R. Finch, Col. C. E. S. Bellows, Beverley Brown, W. P. Smith, Jr., Mayor Harry Evans, Arthur Fox and Huntsman Harrison.

SANTA CLAUS IN THEATRE.

Gifts for Children at "Cinderella" at Irving Place.

A special matinée performance of "Cinderella" in German took place at the Irving Place Theatre yesterday. Aside from the merry mood of the play, in which Louise Scheurich had the title rôle, the management of the theatre provided a treat for the children. After the first act a real Santa Claus distributed presents to each child in the audience. The orchestra played well-known German Christmas songs, in which the children joined.

"Cinderella" (Aschenbroedel) will be repeated each afternoon until Jan. 3. This evening the first part of Goethe's "Faust" will be produced, with Director Christians as Mephistopheles.

Mrs. Meigs to Talk on "The Boy."

Mrs. Patrick A. Valentine will open her house, 8 East Sixty-ninth Street, on Jan. 30, for a talk by Mrs. John Meigs of Pottstown on "The Boy." It is to be an invitation affair, and among those in charge of it are Mrs. William Rockefeller, Mrs. Arnold Wood, Mrs. W. G. Read, Mrs. Edward Hendricks, Mrs. William Adams Brown, and Mrs. Valentine. Mrs. Meigs will be the guest of Mrs. William S. Edgar while here, and Mrs. Edgar will give a dinner for her on Jan. 30 at her residence, 127 East Seventieth Street.

MRS. A. E. STEVENSON DIES.

Wife of ex-Vice President and ex-President General of D. A. R.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 25.—Mrs. Letitia Stevenson, wife of ex-Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson, died at her home here to-night, following an illness of several months. Mrs. Stevenson, who was the daughter of the Rev. Lewis Green of Danville, Ky., was in her seventieth year. She was married Dec. 20, 1866. Her husband and three children survive her—Lewis G. Stevenson, President of the Illinois State Board of Pardons; Mrs. Martin N. Hardin of Chicago and Miss Letitia Stevenson.

Mrs. Stevenson had recently published a history of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of which she was President General for four terms.

Edmund T. Platt.

Edmund T. Platt, 70 years of age, one of the leading merchants of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., died suddenly yesterday morning. He was prominent in church and charitable work and a Director of several institutions. For thirty years Mr. Platt was Chairman of the State Executive Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association. He was an uncle of Representative Edmund Platt of the Twenty-sixth Congressional District.

Alberto Aguilera Dead in Madrid.

MADRID, Dec. 25.—Alberto Aguilera, at one time a prominent member of the Spanish Cabinet, died to-day. He was a Civil Governor of Madrid during the Spanish-American War, and on several occasions prevented the outbreak of disorders.

WILLIAM W. AULICK DEAD.

Baseball Writer and Press Agent Succumbs to Paralysis.

Propped up in an easy chair and with his typewriter beside him, William Wrothe Aulick, newspaper man and press agent, died yesterday morning at his home, 479 Sanford Avenue, Murray Hill, Flushing. The end came peacefully, after a period of many months of suffering, but the writer, who was known to almost every newspaper man in America and to most readers of baseball stories in the newspapers, died "in harness," for he was preparing to dictate a magazine story about the national game when he died.

"Bill" Aulick was best known to New Yorkers through his baseball articles in THE TIMES several years ago. He also wrote characteristically for many other papers. Among theatrical people he was highly esteemed for a column he wrote for a long time in The Morning Telegraph. It was called "The Handshaker"—a daily Broadway story of people he met along that street.

His last position was with the theatrical firm of Liebler & Co. as press representative, and it was in the offices of that firm last May that he was stricken with paralysis, brought on by overwork.

From the first his case appeared hopeless, but his condition improved a few months ago, and, although unable to write himself, his mind was as clear as ever and he insisted on dictating newspaper and magazine articles, much against the advice of his physician. The day before Christmas he was up as usual and sent Christmas cards to many of his friends. He always insisted that he was going to get well, but those closest to him knew that he could never recover.

Mr. Aulick was born in Richmond, Va., 41 years ago. As a boy he was a page in the United States Senate. He began his newspaper career as Washington correspondent for the Minneapolis Tribune, but came to New York fifteen years ago and began work here on the Evening Telegram. He was afterward employed in the editorial departments of the Herald, World, Morning Telegraph, Evening Mail, The Globe and finally with THE TIMES, where he did his last newspaper work. From THE TIMES he went to Liebler & Co., but always found time to write baseball stories for papers throughout the country and for magazines.

Ten years ago Mr. Aulick married Miss Letty Fraser, who, with a five-year-old daughter, June, survives him.

DR. ALFRED E. M. PURDY DIES

Old New York Physician Was Once Editor of Medical Register.

Dr. Alfred E. M. Purdy died yesterday at his home, 449 Park Avenue, in his seventy-sixth year, after an illness of a week's duration. Dr. Purdy was born in New York and was educated at Forrest Academy and the Wesleyan University. He entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Columbia in 1861. He joined the Union Army as an assistant surgeon and served at Fort Schuyler throughout the war. Dr. Purdy entered private practice in 1864 and did not retire until three years ago. In 1870 he became a surgeon of the old Metropolitan Police Force, and for ten years was the chief surgeon of that body.

Dr. Purdy was the organizer and Consulting Surgeon of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital of Brooklyn and was editor at one time of The Medical Register, now The Medical Record. He was a member of the Academy of Medicine, Pathological Society, County and State Medical Societies, and of the Union League Club, and the Rumson Country Club.

He was married to Miss Annie F. Stout, who died in 1874, and is survived by two children, Theodore M. Purdy of Short Hills, N. J., and Mrs. George B. Housman of this city.

Ex-Representative George J. Smith.

Ex-Representative George J. Smith died on Wednesday night in Atlantic City. He was born in Kingston, N. Y., fifty-two years ago. Mr. Smith was in the tobacco business in Ulster County for many years, and was largely interested in the development of Long Island real estate. In 1902 he was elected to Congress from the Twenty-fourth District, which includes Ulster, Delaware, and Oswego. He was elected Treasurer of the Republican State Committee in 1908, succeeding Luther B. Little.

Obituary Notes.

County Auditor FREDERICK BADER of Cincinnati, Ohio, who assumed office recently, dropped dead last night in the home of a friend. His death was due to heart disease. Mr. Bader was a former State Senator, author of many bills relating to State taxation, and reputed to be the greatest expert in the country on building and loan associations.

MARTIN M. DRUBAKER, 68 years old, cashier of the First National Bank of Mount Joy, Penn., died there on Tuesday. He had been with the bank for 47 years.

MARY ABBEY BALDE, wife of Thomas F. Balfe, President of the Newburg Savings Bank, died on Wednesday at Newburg a few moments after being stricken with apoplexy. She was the only daughter of James H. Weeks. Many years prior to his death a leading dry goods dealer in this city.

Mrs. WALES, wife of the chief of the Clallam tribe of Indians, is dead in Jamestown, in Clallam County, Wash.

Mrs. FRANK CROWELL, founder of the National Society of the Daughters of the Union, died at her residence in Brightwaters, L. I., on last Sunday. She was a member of the Knickerbocker Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, New York Theatre Club, Minerva Club, and the West End Republican Club.

Mrs. MARY L. LAW, mother of Charles B. Law, Sheriff of Kings County, is dead of general debility at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Eugene P. Hickok, 217 Arlington Avenue, Brooklyn.

BENJAMIN CLOW, inventor of electric swings for pleasure parks and a humane horse overshoe, died in Pittsfield, Mass., yesterday, aged 86. He was born in Schaghticoke, N. Y., the son of James Clow, a manufacturer of sewing machines. Mr. Clow enlisted in the First New York Artillery in the civil war. He was a Socialist.

Capt. ORRIN R. RUNYON, who for twenty-six years was connected with the National Guard, being commandant of Company D, First Regiment, died suddenly at his home, 209 Clinton Avenue, West Irvington, N. J., yesterday from heart disease. Capt. Runyon was 58 years old and left a family. He was in the real estate business in Newark.

Mrs. WOLCOTT HAMLIN died yesterday at her home in Amherst, Mass., in her ninety-second year. She was the mother of Dr. T. W. Hamlin and of Mrs. L. L. Danforth, wife of Dr. Danforth of 49 West Fifty-second Street, New York.

ROBERT V. WALDO, a merchant, of 2 Duane Street, died yesterday of heart disease at his home, 101 West Eightieth Street. He leaves a widow and daughter, Gertrude L. Waldo.

JAMES W. MURPHY, the youngest man ever elected to the Wisconsin House of Representatives, father of Laura Tiffany, actress and singer, died yesterday at the home of his son, W. A. Murphy, 4,257 Julian Street, Denver, Col. He was 62 years old. Mr.

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On New Year's Eve, the Biltmore Hotel, the newest and one of the largest of the city's great hotels, will open its doors to the public. For two weeks 1,300 men have been working night and day to finish the building, and yesterday the management announced that every table in every dining room had been reserved for New Year's Eve.

The hotel will have a private opening on Tuesday evening, Dec. 30, in the form of a dinner given to the stockholders of the owning company, city officials, and others. Mayor Kline, Mayor-elect Mitchel, and the President-elect of the Board of Aldermen, George McAneny, are among those who have been invited. The dinner will be the first meal or function of any kind in the completed building.

The Biltmore Hotel has risen rapidly on the block bounded by Vanderbilt and Madison Avenues, Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets. It is directly opposite the Grand Central Terminal, with which it is connected by underground passages and elevators. It fills the entire block on which it stands and has twenty-six stories, with two additional stories below the street. Its construction was begun on March 1, 1913, and when it is opened, on New Year's Eve, it will have been completed two months ahead of the contract requirements. The cost of the building and furnishings is estimated at $10,000,000.

In architectural beauty, interior adornment, and arrangement for the comfort and convenience of its guests, the Biltmore is unusual. Externally it is of granite, limestone, brick, and terra cotta in a modern adaptation of the architecture of the Italian Renaissance, and in general outline and color it harmonizes with the Grand Central Terminal, of which it may be considered a supplemental part.

There are many innovations in the interior construction and arrangement. A person alighting from an incoming train in the Grand Central Terminal may walk across the concourse to an elevator and rise in it to the lobby of the hotel. Any person of note who desires to escape public attention will be able to take an elevator from the track level upon which his train arrives direct to his suite of apartments. There is also underground connection between the hotel and the Grand Central Subway station.

The hotel has been constructed so that outside light and air may reach rooms which generally are built in basements below the street level. The main kitchen of the Biltmore receives outside light and air, and all of the bars, grills, and dining rooms have windows opening to the street. Attention is also called by the builders to the equipment of telautograph, dictograph, telephone, and pneumatic tube systems in the hotel, which, it is said, are the most complete in existence.

The installation of a Permutit system for softening the water used in the hotel is another of the Biltmore's innovations. The Permutit system is a method of softening water by filtration invented by the German chemist, Dr. Robert Gans. The Biltmore will use the softened water in all its departments, including the boilers of its steam plant.

In interior finishing the hotel is striking. Among the elaborate rooms the main dining room is, perhaps, the chief. The carpet, upholstery, and window draperies are in subdued red and the furniture in dark oak. The ceiling has classical figures in low relief of gold against a background of white. The walls are of marble in panel effect. The room is lighted from three large prismatic glass electroliers.

The general treatment of the grill room, the two bars, and the men's clubroom is in the Elizabethan style, with panel walls and pilasters up to the ceilings and with marble and wood floors. All the wood is oak.

The women's room is treated in the Gregorian style and the lobbies and palm room have marble walls with mural decorations in bronze. The main ballroom is in formal Louis XV. style, with a general color scheme of blue and gold. It has a broad expanse of floor space, with no columns to break it.

There are three entrances to the hotel, the main one being from Forty-third Street and the others from Vanderbilt Avenue. The northern entrance in Vanderbilt Avenue leads into the women's corridor and rooms, so that women may come and go from the hotel without passing through the main lobby.

On the main floor is the hotel office, the women's apartments, the palm room, the men's café, and the main dining room. There are mezzanines surrounding the men's and women's sides of this floor, on which are the men's writing room and the women's writing, hairdressing, reception, and cloak rooms. On the second floors is the library, and the fourth floor is devoted to private dining rooms and a special suite for private entertainments. This suite consists of a parlor, reception room, dining room, foyer, and dressing room, and a small ballroom that will accommodate 300 persons.

On the twenty-second floor of the building is the main ballroom. In the north wing of this floor, opposite the ballroom, is a guests' emergency hospital. On the floor above the main kitchen floor are the general refrigerator storage boxes.

There are 1,000 bedrooms in the hotel, and each is connected with a private bath. The elevator landings at each floor are shut off in glass vestibules, so that the noise incident to the operation of the elevators cannot be heard in the bedrooms.

Gustav Baumann, formerly of the Holland House, is President of the company operating the Biltmore and John McE. Bowman is the Vice President. The architects of the building are Warren & Wetmore, and the interior decorating and furnishing has been done by W. & J. Sloane of 575 Fifth Avenue.

INCREASE OF DIVIDENDS

But Surplus of Connecticut Public Service Concerns Is Lower.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 25.—Dividends of public service corporations in Connecticut showed an increase of nearly $3,000,000 during the last year, according to the annual report of the Public Utilities Commission made public to-day. The total dividends paid amounted to $63,947,935.

The total surplus of all the companies, however, $154,367,826, is more than $2,000,000 less than last year. The capital stock of the 167 public service corporations in the State, not including the express companies is $894,169,531.

While the report makes no reference to the operation of the parcel post by the Government, the effect is shown by all express companies reporting a loss in receipts. One company alone reported a loss of $89,872 in operating income.

May Order Lower Ocean Rates.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 25.—The increase in ocean freight rates will be considered by the Imperial Trade Commission, which will sit in London on Jan. 8, according to George E. Foster, Canadian representative on the board, who leaves to-morrow for England. Representatives of exporters, importers, and of steamship companies will testify. If the result is compulsory lower freight rates between Great Britain and Canada, this will at once reduce the rates between Great Britain and the United States.

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We Buy and Sell
American Druggists Syndicate
We specialize in drug securities.
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20 Broad St. New York
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Alliance Realty
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STOCK SCRIP (WHEN ISSUED)
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Table showing amount of scrip you will receive sent upon request.
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TO YIELD **6%**
SOUND PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS
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Established 1870.
43 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
NEW YORK CITY and other high grade municipal bonds.
Special circulars on request.

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BANKERS
44 Pine Street New York
Members New York Stock Exchange

The Royal Bank of Canada
Invites Enquiries in Regard to Every Description of Banking Business in
London, Eng., Branch, 2 Bank Building, Princess St., E. C.
Canada AND THE West Indies
NEW YORK AGENCY, Cor. William and Cedar Sts.
Total assets..... $180,250,000.00

The Preferred Stock of the
American Public Utilities Co.
Will net nearly 8%
at present Market Price
Dividends Paid Quarterly.
Write for Earnings Statement.
Kelsey, Brewer & Co,
Mich. Trust Bldg., Grand Rapids, Mich.

COLUMBIA-KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY
60 Broadway
Fifth Ave. & 34th St.
Lenox Av. & 125th St.
Third Av. & 148th St.

CHARTERED 1864
UNION TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK
80 *BROADWAY.*
Fifth Ave. & 38th St. Fifth Ave. & 60th St.
Capital & Surplus $8,300,000.
Allows Interest on Deposits.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.
The Franklin Society
26th year. Under supervision New York State Banking Department. You can open a savings share account with $1 or more. Begin now or write for Booklet A.
38 Park Row, New York City
1% 2%

Executor Trustee
Chartered 1822
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street
Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue
New York.
LONDON, 15 Cockspur St., S. W.; 26 Old Broad Street, E. C.
PARIS, 41 Boulevard Haussmann BERLIN, 56 Unter den Linden, N. W. 7
Travelers' Letters of Credit. Foreign Exchange.
Administrator Guardian

Franklin Trust Company
BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, CITY OF NEW YORK
Member of the New York Clearing House Association
Main Office: 166 MONTAGUE ST. - *Fulton Street Office:* 569 FULTON ST.
Invites the Accounts of Individuals, Firms, Estates and Corporations. Acts in every fiduciary capacity. Allows interest on demand and time deposits.
TRUSTEES:
CHARLES F. BASSETT, UNION N. BETHELL, JOSEPH E. BROWN, WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER, ISAAC H. CARY, J. HERBERT CASE, CHARLES B. DENNY, CROWELL HADDEN, HENRY HENTZ, WILLIAM G. LOW, HENRY R. MALLORY, EDWIN S. MARSTON, JAMES L. MORGAN, ALBRO J. NEWTON, GEORGE M. OLCOTT, EDWIN PACKARD, LOWELL M. PALMER, EDGAR PALMER, CHARLES A. PEABODY, CHARLES J. PEABODY, JAMES H. POST, GEORGE H. PRENTISS, FRANK DAY TUTTLE, WILLIAM H. WALLACE, ROBERT B. WOODWARD, ARTHUR KING WOOD, *President*

STATE OF NEW YORK
4½ Per Cent Gold Bonds
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION
INCLUDING THE FEDERAL INCOME TAX
AMOUNTING TO
$51,000,000.00
Issued in Coupon or Registered Form
Will be sold Wednesday, January 21, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon
At the State Comptroller's Office, Albany, N. Y.

Bidders will be required to state clearly in the proposal the amount and price for each $100 bid.

$30,000,000.00 for the Improvement of the Erie, Champlain and Oswego canals, dated January 1, 1914, due January 1, 1964.

$21,000,000.00 for Improvement of Highways, dated September 1, 1913, due September 1, 1963.

As the bonds enumerated above are all 50-year bonds bearing 4½ per cent interest, the Comptroller will reserve the right to allot to the successful bidder, bonds for either of the above improvements, notwithstanding the specific issue may be stated in the bid.

These Bonds are Legal Investments for Trust Funds

No bids will be accepted for less than the par value of the bonds nor unless accompanied by a deposit of money or by a certified check or bank draft upon a solvent bank or trust company of the cities of Albany or New York, payable to the order of the Comptroller of the State of New York, for at least two per cent of the par value of the bonds bid for.

All proposals, together with the security deposits, must be sealed and endorsed "Loan for Improvement" and inclosed in a sealed envelope directed to the "Comptroller of the State of New York, Albany."

All bids will include accrued interest.

The Comptroller reserves the right to reject any or all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the State.

Circular descriptive of these bonds and of outstanding State bonds, sinking funds, etc. will be mailed upon application to

WM. SOHMER, State Comptroller, Albany, N. Y.

Albany, December 27, 1913.

INVESTMENTS
$10 ..... 5% Bonds
$100 ..... 6% Bonds
$200 ..... 7% Bond Shares
ARE ISSUED BY
New York Realty Owners
Resources - - - - $3,739,525.98
PROPORTION OF LIABILITIES:
Real Estate, Bonds, Etc.... 29%
Capital, Surplus & Reserve.. 71%
An Unbroken Dividend Record of Seventeen Years
WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.
489 Fifth Ave., New York.

BANKING INTEREST
5% INTEREST
Allowed on accounts of $10 and upwards. Deposits made on or before Jan. 15th draw interest from Jan. 1st.
$100,000 on deposit with the State of N. Y.
We are entering our 74th year.
Banking by mail to meet your convenience.
Call or write for booklet. Tel. Beekman 1234
CLARKE BROTHERS, Bankers
154 Nassau St. (Tribune Bldg.) Est. 1840

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Ontario, Carbondale & Scranton Railway Company for the election of President and Directors and Judges or Inspectors of the next ensuing election, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the General Office of the Company, Peoples National Bank Building, in the City of Scranton, Pa., on Tuesday, the 13th day of January, 1914, at two o'clock P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
R. D. RICKARD, Secretary.
Scranton, Pa., December 6th, 1913.

The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the S. W. Bonsall Timber Properties, Ltd., will be held on the 6th day of January, 1914, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of the said Company, No. 329 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
S. W. Bonsall Timber Properties, Ltd.
(Signed) JACOB HENRY, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
45 Wall Street, December 23, 1913.
AN ELECTION for Trustees to supply the places of those whose terms of office expire, and for Inspectors of the next election ensuing thereafter, will be held at the office of the company on the sixth day of January next (the first Tuesday) between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WILFRED J. WORCESTER, Secretary.

MEXICAN ORE PURCHASING CO.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on Friday, January 2d, 1914, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company, 42 Broadway, New York, for the purpose of electing Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
J. A. SCHLOSS, Secretary.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.
New York, December 13, 1913.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nassau and Pine Streets, Tuesday, January 13th, 1914, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Royal Jewelry Manufacturing Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at 126 5th Av., Jan. 6th, 1914, 10 A. M.
I. LEWENTHAL, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

To the Stockholders of the Kisch Manufacturing Co.
Please take notice that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the corporation for the election of officers and for such other business as may come before that meeting, will take place according to the by-laws and resolutions of said company at the office of said Company, No. 12 East 22d Street, New York City, Manhattan, on Thursday, the first day of January, 1914, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.
Dated New York, December 15th, 1913.
F. A. PAYNE, Secretary.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK.
New York, December 2, 1913.
The annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held in the Banking Rooms, No. 233 Broadway, Tuesday, January 13th, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon, the polls to be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from 12 o'clock noon, January 10th, 1914, until 10 o'clock A. M., January 14th, 1914.
HARRY E. WARD, Cashier.

Take Notice That the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of **The Henry Elias Brewing Co.** for the election of (5) Directors for the year 1914 and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the office of the company, 403 E. 54th St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of January, 1914, at 4 P. M.
The transfer books will be closed on the 27th day of Dec., 1913, at 6 P. M., and will remain closed until the 20th day of Jan., 1914.
GEORGE H. ELIAS, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.
New York, December 11, 1913.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York for the election of Directors will be held at its banking house, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 13, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock to 1 P. M.
STEVENSON E. WARD, Cashier.

New York, December 10, 1913.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION of Directors of the MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York will be held at its banking house, No. 42 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1914, from 12 noon to 1 o'clock P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JOSEPH BYRNE, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL NASSAU BANK OF NEW YORK.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the National Nassau Bank of New York, to elect Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking rooms on Tuesday, January 13, 1914. Polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. until 12 o'clock M.
ARTHUR W. GILBART, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Orphans Home and Asylum will be held Tuesday, December 30th, 1913, at 11 A. M., at the Home.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
That the copartnership firm of COHEN & LEWIS, composed of ISAAC COHEN and ABRAHAM LEWIS, at No. 56 West 22d Street, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.
That under the terms of the dissolution neither of the parties has the right to use the copartnership name or any imitation thereof or incur any debts or obligations in the firm name and that neither one or the other of said parties will be responsible for any debts or obligations incurred in the firm name after the date hereof.
Mr. Isaac Cohen of the said firm has, however, power of attorney to collect all outstanding accounts, debts or other obligations due to the said firm of Messrs. Cohen & Lewis.
Mr. Isaac Cohen will continue in business at the above address, and Mr. Abraham Lewis has temporarily established his place of business at No. 12 E. 32d St.
Dated New York, December 23d, 1913.
ISAAC COHEN.
ABRAHAM LEWIS.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SHOE LASTS.—Army Building, Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., December 20, 1913. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 1 o'clock P. M., December 26, 1913, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering at the Boston Depot of the Quartermaster Corps 10,000 pairs Shoe Lasts. Information upon application. M. Gray Zalinski, Depot Q. M.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ESTABLISHED 1827
CORNER PIERREPONT AND CLINTON STREETS.
Brooklyn Savings Bank
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF
4 PER CENT PER ANNUM
will be credited to depositors Jan. 1, 1914 (payable on and after Jan. 20th), on all sums entitled thereto. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10th will draw interest from Jan. 1st.
CROWELL HADDEN, President.
LAURUS E. SUTTON, Comptroller.
ARTHUR C. HARE, Cashier.
CHAS. C. PUTNAM, Asst. Comptroller.

The Williamsburgh Savings Bank
Broadway and Driggs Ave., Brooklyn
Notice is hereby given that on and after the 20th day of January, 1914, interest at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT.
per annum will be paid to all depositors in this bank who on the 1st day of January, 1914, may be entitled thereto.
Money deposited on or before January 10, 1914, will draw interest from January 1.
F. B. TUTTLE, President.
CHARLES J. PANSFIELD, Cashier.
BANK OPEN MONDAY EVE'G, 4 TO 7.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK
(INCORPORATED 1833)
S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. and 16th St., New York
TWO-RATE INTEREST-DIVIDEND
SIX MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31, 1913.
On all sums from $5 to $3,000 to depositors entitled to interest under the by-laws at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT.
per annum, on so much of every account as shall not exceed $1,000; and at the rate of
THREE and ONE-HALF PER CENT.
per annum, on so much of every account as shall exceed $1,000, payable on and after JANUARY 19, 1914.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 10, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1, 1914.
JAMES QUINLAN, President.
CHARLES M. DUTCHER, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. BACON, JR. } Secretaries.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM. }

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK
40th Street and 6th Avenue
An Interest Dividend (109th Consecutive) has been declared at the rate of
Three and One-half Per Cent. per annum.
Credited January 1, 1914, and payable on and after Thursday, January 15, 1914, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-Laws.
Money deposited on or before January 10 draws interest from January 1, 1914.
Alex. P. W. Kinnan, President.
Francis M. Leake, Treasurer.
William G. Ross, Secretary.

THE MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION
644-646 Broadway, Cor. Bleecker St., N. Y.
125TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
Dec. 9, 1913.
The Trustees of this Institution have declared Interest (by the rules entitled thereto) at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 31st inst., payable on or after Jan. 19, 1914.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 10, 1914, draw interest from Jan. 1, 1914.
JOSEPH BIRD, President.
FRANK G. STILES, Secretary.
CONSTANT M. BIRD, Ass't Secretary.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS
74 and 76 Wall Street.
THE TRUSTEES HAVE ORDERED THAT INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1913.
On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.
Payable on and after Monday, Jan. 19th, 1914.
DANIEL BARNES, President.
GEORGE M. HALSEY, Cashier.
WILLISTON H. BENEDICT, Secretary.
New York, Dec. 15th, 1913.
NOTICE.
Deposits made on or before January 10th, 1914, will draw interest from January 1st, BUT IN FUTURE there will be no time allowance, and to draw interest from April 1st, or July 1st, or October 1st, or January 1st, deposits must be made on or before the last day of the previous month.

131ST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
UNION SQUARE SAVINGS BANK
No. 20 Union Square.
A DIVIDEND has been declared for the six months ending Dec. 31st, 1913, on all deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of
THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT.
per annum on sums from $5.00 to $3,000, payable on and after Jan. 19, 1914.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 10, 1914, will draw interest from Jan. 1.
WILLIAM H. ROCKWOOD, President.
HENRY M. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.
FREDERIC C. MILLS, Cashier.
Open 10 to 3; Mon., 10 to 7; Sat., 10 to 12.
ACCOUNTS OF SOCIETIES ACCEPTED.

NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK
N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue
Jan. 1, 1914, dividend at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT.
per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the by-laws.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 10 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
JAMES L. WANDLING, Treasurer.
ARCHIBALD M. PENTZ, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
280 Fourth Avenue, Dec. 10th, 1913.
189TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Trustees has declared an interest dividend for the Six Months ending December 31st, 1913, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5.00 and upward entitled thereto, and payable on and after January 20th, 1914. The dividend will be credited to depositors as principal January 1st, 1914. Deposits made on or before January 10th, 1914, will draw interest from January 1st, 1914.
WALTER FRIMBLE, President.
LEWIS B. GAWTRY, Secretary.
JAMES KNOWLES, Comptroller.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK
125TH ST. AND LEXINGTON AVE.
The Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of
3½ Per Cent Per Annum
on all deposits entitled thereto according to the bylaws, from $5 up to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, January 19, 1914. Money deposited on or before January 10, 1914, will draw interest from January 1, 1914.
WILLIAM E. TROTTER, PRESIDENT.
THOMAS B. EBERT, Secretary.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
Atlantic Building,
NOS. 49 AND 51 WALL STREET.
New York, Dec. 23, 1913.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed from January 1st, 1914, to February 3d, 1914, inclusive.
G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Secretary.

LOST.—Southern Pacific Company stock certificate No. 97977 for 10 shares, in the name of Miss Emma C. Harrington. Notice is hereby given to show cause why duplicate should not be issued.
Miss EMMA C. HARRINGTON,
Binghamton, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railway Company

To the Holders of
Ohio Southern Division First Mortgage Bonds and Certificates of Deposit of Central Trust Company of New York therefor;
General Lien and Divisional First Mortgage Bonds and Certificates of Deposit of The New York Trust Company therefor:
Coupons from General Lien and Divisional First Mortgage Bonds due December 1, 1909;
Certificates of Indebtedness of the Receivers of the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railway Company, issued under Order of Court dated February 24, 1908; and
Consolidated Mortgage 4½% Bonds and any Certificates of Deposit that may have been issued therefor:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Plan and Agreement dated December 15, 1913, for the reorganization of the property of the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railway Company as an entirety has been prepared and adopted by the undersigned Committee, and that a copy of said Plan and Agreement has been filed with The New York Trust Company as Depositary thereunder.

Participation in the said Plan and Agreement on the part of the holders of the above mentioned securities is conditional upon their becoming parties thereto in the manner provided in said Plan and Agreement, reference to which is hereby made, and copies of which may be obtained from the Depositary or from the Secretary of the Committee.

In the judgment of the Committee, the necessity for immediate reorganization requires that no further opportunity be offered to security holders to participate in the Plan except within the time therein stated, without extension.

Dated, New York, December 16, 1913.

WILLIAM CHURCH OSBORN, Chairman;
OTTO T. BANNARD,
SIDNEY C. BORG,
FREDERICK H. ECKER,
Reorganization Committee.

HARRY FORSYTH, Secretary,
26 Broad Street, New York.
GEORGE WELWOOD MURRAY,
ALFRED A. COOK,
HENRY V. POOR,
Counsel.

Detroit Southern Railroad Company

OHIO SOUTHERN DIVISION FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

To the Holders of
Certificates of Deposit of Central Trust Company of New York, representing Ohio Southern Division First Mortgage Bonds of Detroit Southern Railroad Company:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned Committee has determined to modify the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization dated April 14, 1913, heretofore prepared and adopted by it, by approving and adopting, as a modification of said Plan and Agreement dated April 14, 1913, the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization dated December 15, 1913, referred to in the foregoing notice, and that a statement of the said modification has been filed with Central Trust Company of New York, the depositary under the said Plan and Agreement dated April 14, 1913.

Dated, New York, December 16, 1913.

JAMES N. WALLACE, Chairman;
WILLIAM A. READ,
FREDERICK H. ECKER,
Committee.

F. E. MOWLE, Secretary,
28 Nassau Street, New York.
JOLINE, LARKIN & RATHBONE,
Counsel.

Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railway Company

GENERAL LIEN AND DIVISIONAL FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

To the Holders of
Certificates of Deposit of The New York Trust Company, representing General Lien and Divisional First Mortgage Bonds of Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railway Company:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned Committee has determined to modify the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization dated June 3, 1913, heretofore prepared and adopted by it, by approving and adopting, as a modification of said Plan and Agreement dated June 3, 1913, the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization dated December 15, 1913, referred to in the foregoing notice, and that a statement of the said modification has been filed with The New York Trust Company, the depositary under the said Plan and Agreement dated June 3, 1913.

Dated, New York, December 16, 1913.

OTTO T. BANNARD, Chairman;
SIDNEY C. BORG,
PHILIP J. GOODHART,
BRADLEY MARTIN, JR.,
HARRY T. HARMON,
Committee.

WM. R. BRITTON, Secretary,
30 Broad Street, New York.
GEORGE WELWOOD MURRAY,
ALFRED A. COOK,
Counsel.

The Holders of the Thirty-Year Gold Debenture Bonds of Newark Meadows Improvement Company, dated April 1, 1908, and to said Newark Meadows Improvement Company:

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Company, successor trustee under the mortgage and deed of trust from Newark Meadows Improvement Company to The Standard Trust Company of New York, Trustee, dated April 1, 1908, recorded in the Clerk's Office of Bergen County, New Jersey, in Book 211 of Mortgages, on Page 212, &c., and in Book 84 of Chattel Mortgages on Page 30, &c., and in the office of the Register of Hudson County, New Jersey, in Book 630 of Mortgages, on Pages 360, &c., and in Book 260 of Chattel Mortgages, on Pages 23, &c., securing said Thirty-Year Gold Debenture Bonds, sometimes called "Second Mortgage Bonds" of said Newark Meadows Improvement Company, does hereby resign as trustee under the said mortgage.

Dated December 11, 1913.

COLUMBIA - KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By R. L. ALLEN, Vice President.
Attest: L. W. WIGGIN, Secretary.

THE BOONVILLE RAILROAD BRIDGE COMPANY

First Mortgage 4% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, dated November 1, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Eleven (11) of the above-described bonds were this day drawn for redemption in accordance with the requirements of Article II. of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows.

64, 142, 216, 218, 286, 306, 312, 554, 608, 861 and 878.

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases January 1st, 1914, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE, Vice President.

In accordance with the foregoing, said mentioned bonds will be paid on and after the 1st day of January, 1914, at par and accrued interest at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, New York.

New York, November 1, 1913.

DIVIDENDS.

215TH DIVIDEND

Chartered 1799.

Bank of the Manhattan Company.

New York, December 22, 1913.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a dividend of 7% out of the earnings of the past six months, and an extra dividend of 1% for the year ending December 31st, 1913, free from tax, payable January 2nd, 1914, to Stockholders of record at the close of business December 26th, 1913. Transfer books to remain closed until January 2nd, 1914.

D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Ry. Co.

New York, Dec. 18, 1913.

A semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared payable at the office of the Treasurer on Thursday, Jan. 20th, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, Dec. 26th, 1913. A semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the "M. S. & N. I. Guaranteed Stock" has been declared payable on Monday, Feb. 2, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, Dec. 26th, 1913.

MILTON S. BARGER, Treasurer.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Philadelphia, December 17, 1913.

The Board of Directors of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (or $2.50 per share) on its preferred stock to stockholders of record December 27, 1913; and a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (or $2.50 per share) on its common stock to stockholders of record December 27, 1913; both payable January 10, 1914.

Checks will be mailed.

J. M. BAXTER, Treasurer.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.

New York, December 23d, 1913.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1914. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.

New York, December 19th, 1913.

The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of fourteen (14) per cent., free of tax, payable January 2d, 1914, to stockholders of record of this date. The transfer books will remain closed until January 3d, 1914.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.

New York, Dec. 18 1913.

A semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared payable at the office of the Treasurer on Thursday, Jan. 29th, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, Dec. 26th, 1913.

MILTON S. BARGER, Treasurer.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.

New York, Dec. 18, 1913.

A semi-annual dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared payable at the office of the Treasurer on Monday, Feb. 2d, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, Dec. 26th, 1913.

MILTON S. BARGER, Treasurer.

TO PASS ON COMPETITION.

Supreme Court Will Decide Important Trade Name Damage Cases.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Important decisions from the Supreme Court of the United States regarding fair and unfair competition as a subsidiary phase of the trust question are expected to follow two writs of certiorari recently granted to litigants in lower tribunals. One case involves an opinion by the Federal court in St. Louis awarding damages of $500,000 to the Hamilton Brown Shoe Company against the Wolf Brothers Company for the use of a trade name similar to the name of a shoe sold by the competing company. The other case involves the involuntary use of the trade name of a flour manufactured by a rival corporation.

In both cases the claimants filed suit for all the profits arising from the sale of the articles bearing the names resembling those previously adopted by the claimants. The Wolf Brothers Company argued that if it was guilty at all of unfair methods of competition it should be liable only to the exact extent that it had taken the trade from the protesting competitor. The lower court, however, took the view of the claimant, that the proper damages were measured by the total profits from the sale of the article in question, and this will be one of the chief points in the Supreme Court's review.

Manufacturers are awaiting the Supreme Court's disposition of this case with extreme interest, and it is said that if the lower court's view is sustained there will be a quick change of the names of many well-known articles of commerce. Still greater interest and uncertainty centres about the flour case, because there, while the alleged unfair competition was begun unintentionally, the claim for damages is as sweeping as in the case where intent was charged.

An Illinois flour company in recent years has built up a large business in the South. Not long ago an Ohio company came into court asking that the competition of the Illinois firm so far as a particular brand of flour was concerned be adjudged unfair and that all profits arising from the sale of the flour be awarded as damages. If this case is upheld in the Supreme Court it is believed that manufacturers will be compelled to keep carefully compiled lists of trade names in order to avoid infringing on the rights of other manufacturers.

In the ordinary course these cases will be heard in about a year and a half. The Supreme Court's opinion then may be expected within six months.

DIVIDENDS.

260th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend

ESTABLISHED 1784.

The Bank of New York

National Banking Association

New York, Dec. 16th, 1913.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8%) per cent., payable on and after January 2nd, 1914.

The transfer books will remain closed from Dec. 20th, 1913, to Jan. 2nd, 1914.

JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier.

FOUNDED 1803

221st Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend

The Merchants National Bank

of the City of New York,

42 WALL STREET.

December 24th, 1913.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (4%), free of tax, payable January 2d, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 24th, 1913.

JOSEPH BYRNE, Cashier.

United Gas and Electric Co.

40 Wall Street, New York.
December 24th, 1913.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 2½% on the outstanding preferred capital stock of this company, payable January 15th, 1914, to stockholders of record December 31, 1913. Dividend checks will be mailed.

Henry Morgan, Secretary.

The Market and Fulton National Bank

New York, Dec. 23, 1913.

A QUARTERLY dividend of Three per cent. upon the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable, free of tax, on and after January 2nd, 1914. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JOHN H. CARR, Cashier.

Merchants Exchange National Bank of the City of New York.

December 23, 1913.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 2, 1914.

E. V. GAMBIER, Vice-Prest. and Cashier.

Hendee Manufacturing Company.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend (No. 1) of one and three-quarters (1¾) per cent. on the Preferred capital stock of the Company, payable January 1st, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 26th, 1913. Transfer books will not be closed.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS,
Transfer Agent.

The German Exchange Bank

330 Bowery, New York.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held December 16th, 1913, a semi-annual dividend of 10% has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable January 2d, 1914. Transfer books to close December 24th, 1913; reopen January 2d, 1914.

GEORGE KERN, Cashier.

OFFICES OF
DAY & ZIMMERMANN,
ENGINEERS—MANAGERS,
611-613 Chestnut St.,
Philadelphia, Penn.

The Board of Directors of The Citizens Traction Company has declared a dividend of two per cent. (2%—$1.00 per share) on the Preferred Capital Stock of the Company, payable, January 12, 1914, to Stockholders of record December 31, 1913.

R. W. FRAZIER, Jr., Treasurer.

AMERICAN COAL PRODUCTS COMPANY.

Dated December 15, 1913.

DIVIDEND NO. 44.

A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) has been declared on the Common and Preferred Capital Stock of this Company, payable on January 2d, 1914, to Common Stockholders of record December 24th, 1913, and on January 15th, 1914, to the Preferred Stockholders of record January 10th, 1914.

ERNEST J. STEER, Treasurer.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK,
Fifth Avenue & Twenty-third St.

New York, Dec. 24, 1913.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Quarterly Dividend of THREE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of this bank was declared, payable, free of tax, on and after Dec. 31, 1913.

The Transfer Books will be closed until Friday, Jan. 2, 1914. A. W. SNOW, Cashier.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company.

New York, December 24, 1913.

A dividend of Two and One-Half (2½) Per Cent. was this day declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable January 20, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 3, 1914.

ARTHUR D. CHAMBERS,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH COAL COMPANY,
Pittsburgh, Pa., December 23d, 1913.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of One and One-quarter (1¼) Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, payable January 26th, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business, January 15th, 1914.

F. J. LEMOYNE,
Secretary.

MUTUAL FILM CORPORATION.

The regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% upon the preferred capital stock of this corporation has been declared, payable January 1, 1914, to stockholders of record December 26, 1913.

Dated December 15, 1913.

CHARLES J. HITE, Treasurer.

The Washington Water Power Company.

Spokane, Washington, December 15, 1913.

A quarterly dividend of two (2%) per cent. has been declared, payable January 2d, 1914, to stockholders of record December 13th, 1913.

D. L. HUNTINGTON, President.

LIFE SAVERS' WORK ON LAND AND SEA

Corps' Activities Ranged from Saving Ships in Peril to Finding Lost Babies.

FOUGHT FIRES AND FLOODS

Only 69 Vessels Lost This Year In a Total of 1,743 Casualties—Thousands of Persons Rescued.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—The annual report of the General Superintendent of the Life Saving Service for the last fiscal year contains information of more than usual interest relating to the last season's operations of the service corps.

In a total of 1,743 casualties, the highest number that has ever occurred within the field of the establishment, only sixty-nine vessels were totally lost. The destruction of two steamers on the Pacific Coast, in January and April last, under circumstances that rendered the rescue of their crews by any human agency impossible, resulted in the drowning of forty-nine persons—more than half of the total number of lives lost during the year. Aside from these fatalities, the total of lives lost was not proportionately large in relation to the number of disasters reported.

Of the 1,743 casualties above mentioned, 552 were suffered by documented vessels and 1,191 by vessels of the undocumented class, the latter comprising small craft, such as frequent harbors and other sheltered waters largely for pleasure. The documented vessels carried 5,787 persons, while those of the undocumented class had on board 3,254. The total estimated value of vessels and cargoes, both classes combined, was $15,625,150, of which $1,763,150 represents the value of the property lost.

Of the 1,743 vessels, 1,364, or 78 per cent., valued with their cargoes at $6,032,935, and carrying 5,186 persons, were assisted only by the crews of the service; 307 vessels, valued with their cargoes at $7,785,205, and having on board 3,270 persons, were assisted by the service corps working in conjunction with revenue cutters, wrecking vessels, &c.; 33 vessels, with total value of $1,353,455, and 376 persons on board, were assisted only by private agencies, while 39, valued in the aggregate at $451,555, and carrying 227 persons, got out of danger unassisted or suffered destruction before assistance could reach them.

In addition to the services performed by the life saving crews as already set forth, aid was extended to 288 vessels finding themselves in need of assistance, though not in immediate danger. The services thus afforded consisted largely of emergency pilotting, carrying persons to and fro between ship and shore, caring for sick and injured officers, seamen, &c.

Warning signals were given also to 182 vessels running into danger. Of these, 117 were steamers. In 147 occasions these warnings were given in the night. No figures can, of course, be furnished showing the value of the vessels so warned or the number of persons they carried.

The report contains a classification of vessels of the undocumented class that suffered casualty during the year. These, consisting of launches, sailboats, and other small craft, numbered, as already stated, 1,191, or 68 per cent. of the total number of vessels endangered. As usual, casualties to motor boats largely preponderate, comprising 70 per cent. of the total. Moreover, approximately One-fourth of the number of persons exposed to danger within the year were aboard motor craft.

The General Superintendent calls attention to certain features of the work of the life-saving corps not related to disasters to vessels. The most important work of this character consisted in the rescue of persons from situations of danger or distress in the water and on land.

The records show the saving of 106 persons, mostly bathers and swimmers; 96 cases of first aid administered to sick and injured persons; shelter and subsistence afforded to 116 persons detained upon the beaches by inclement weather and for other reasons, and succor provided to 3,037 victims of the floods in the Middle West; the saving, upon 77 occasions, of personal property, such as automobiles and horse-drawn vehicles, fishnets, lumber, live stock, aeroplanes and balloons, money and jewelry, caught in mire and quicksands, endangered by floods and tides, lost, stolen, &c.; assistance at 47 fires involving public and private buildings and forests; aid on 70 occasions extended to other branches of public service; also several unclassified services, such as the apprehension of thieves and other law-breakers, the detection of smugglers, the finding of lost children, and assistance at burials.

The net expenditure for the maintenance of the service during the year was $2,204,074.50.

CENTENARY OF IODIN.

Scientists Celebrate Anniversary of Its Discovery.

Iodin, which in the last few years has gained recognition as one of the most valuable adjuncts in medicine and surgery, was discovered just 100 years ago, and scientists in various parts of the world have just been engaged in celebrating its centenary. The Paris correspondent of The Journal of the American Medical Association furnishes an account of its discovery and the present extent of the iodin industry in which he says:

"It was in November, 1813, that Bernard Courtois, who was born Feb. 15, 1777, at Dijon, read before the Académie des Sciences a note entitled 'Discovery of a New Substance in Sea-Wrack.' Many scientific and medical men of prominence went to Dijon to take part in the celebration. A commemorative tablet was placed on the house in which Bernard Courtois was born. Afterward a session was held in the hall of the Académie de Dijon. Camille Matignon, professor of inorganic chemistry at the College of France, read an interesting paper on the discovery of iodin. During the troublous times of the eighteenth century the problem of nitrogen, or rather of potassium nitrate, demanded the attention of nations and of chemists.

"The old gunpowder was a mixture of potassium nitrate, sulphur and carbon, but the potassium nitrate constituted three-fourths of the mixture. The natural supply of saltpeter was insufficient for the needs of the various nations. A saltpêtrière (manufactory of saltpeter,) was founded at Dijon, and in the preparation of saltpeter Bernard Courtois noted, during the evaporation of the solution of sodium nitrate leached from the ashes of marine plants, that the copper caldrons used for the operation soon became perforated. In trying to find out the cause, he found that the copper combined with a substance the nature of which was unknown to him. He was able to isolate from the mother waters of sea-wrack soda, a new substance to which Gay-Lussac gave the name of iodin.

"The first therapeutic application of iodin was made by Coindet of Geneva in 1820. He published a memoir on the discovery of a new remedy for goiter. From 1830 to 1840 the iodin industry was founded. More than twelve hundred families along the shore of the Cottentin and of Brittany were occupied in gathering, drying, grinding, and burning seaweeds. Later iodin was obtained from the saltpeter of Chile, and the rich layers of potassium and bromin salts from Stassfürt. To-day the greatest part of the iodin consumed comes from Chile. While in 1785 the production of iodin throughout the world did not exceed 250,000 kilograms, it had risen in 1900 to 590,000 kilograms, and of late amounts to about 450,000 kilograms. France produces only about 59,000 kilograms."

VINEYARDS SEEK NICOTINE.

Growers Use It as an Insecticide in the Form of a Spray.

Nicotine, the bane of smokers and tobacco chewers the world over, is in enormous demand in France, according to United States Consul Carl Bailey Hurst of Lyon, France. It is used for spraying grapevines and fruit trees almost everywhere in France, as it has been found particularly efficacious as an insecticide. It has been, however, difficult to obtain a sufficient supply of nicotine, with the result that vineyard owners have had to use less desirable substances.

"For the reason that tobacco is maintained as a Government monopoly in France," continues Mr. Hurst, "purchasers are obliged to get their supplies of nicotine under conditions prescribed by the authorities. In view, however, of the growing demand for this product, the Ministry of Finance has issued new regulations that will very much facilitate the purchase of nicotine. It is reported that the French tobacco factories—whose supplies, it should be remembered, are drawn to a great extent from the United States—are now able to furnish practically all the nicotine that may be needed here.

"In the future it will be enough to apply to the nearest tobacco depository for extracts of nicotine, which will be dispensed containing 100 grams (3.527 ounces avoirdupois) of nicotine to the liter (1.037 liquid quarts) in cans of ½ liter, 1 liter, or 5 liters, at the prices of $0.880, $0.656, and $3.088, respectively. The tobacco dealers must furnish the cans on demand.

"Tobacco juice, which is preferred for certain uses to nicotine extract on account of the tars and gums it contains, is supplied in the form of tobacco juice fortified with 40 grams (1.411 ounces) of nicotine to the liter. The price for this preparation is reckoned at the rate of $5.40 per kilo (2.2046 pounds) of nicotine therein contained.

"Furthermore the tobacco factories will supply tobacco juice containing 20 grams (0.7055 ounce) or even 10 grams (0.3527 ounce) of nicotine per liter on the basis of a charge of $4.825 per kilo of nicotine. On account of their diluted condition these juices are not susceptible of shipment to great distances."

VARNISH TREES ARE READY.

Government Tests Show They Can Be Grown in Southern States.

The Government has 30,000 seedlings of the Chinese wood oil tree which are ready for free distribution among groups of ten or more farmers in various communities in the United States, who are willing to experiment with this remarkable tree, the fruit of which supplies one of the most valuable of the so-called "drying" oils, used in making the better grades of varnishes. The seedlings are grown at the Government Experiment Station at Chico, Cal.

That the tree can be grown successfully in the country has already been proved, and future experiments will be directed along the line of testing its commercial value as a secondary crop. The tree will probably grow in all parts of the country where the temperature does not drop below four degrees above zero. Among States in which it has already been grown successfully are Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, and California.

At the present time the United States imports $4,000,000 to $5,000,000 worth of tung oil every year. This is more than 5,000,000 gallons, and it has been estimated that from 120,000 acres of land, with the trees planted twenty feet apart, all the tung oil needed as drying oil for the manufacture of American varnishes could be supplied. One hundred and twenty thousand acres would be a large plantation if owned by one man, but in reality it is only about 250 square miles, and far larger amounts of abandoned farmlands than this may be found in the United States.

The wood oil tree can be grown on land which is comparatively poor and unsuited for other crops. A net profit of at least $10 an acre is estimated for the annual yield on the poorest kind of land. The trees begin to yield at five or six years of age, and probably reach their normal yield when about ten years old, continuing productive for about forty years, which is the limit of their life. Trees which have already been planted in this country and have fruited in their seventh year yield an average of about fifty pounds of nuts a year. Twenty-three per cent. of this weight can be reduced to oil.

AN AUTOMATIC CAB CALL.

Hamburg Has Only Such System in the World, and Likes It.

An automatic system of calling public carriages, which seems to be giving general satisfaction, has been installed in Hamburg, according to United States Consul General Robert P. Skinner. Mr. Skinner says that thus far Hamburg is the only city in the world in which the system is in use.

Mr. Skinner says the automatic machines, which resemble externally letter boxes, have been placed at every vehicle stand in the city, and are connected with a central office by an individual wire. Any one who desires to call a carriage, finding none at the stand, places one mark piece (about 24 cents) in the machine, whereupon his presence is indicated immediately at the central office, and the central office, being already advised of the number and location of vehicles at all other stands, immediately causes a motor to proceed to the waiting customer, who is credited with the one mark already paid into the machine when he settles his fare.

"Persons in their own houses or places of business, who desire a motor to be sent to them," continues Mr. Skinner, "have only to make known their wishes to the central telephone office with which the cab-calling system is provided and the call is at once transmitted to the nearest cab stand where there are idle vehicles."

FEDERAL SUPPLY PROPOSALS.

Correspond with the offices named. Specifications can usually be obtained at points where goods are to be delivered or the work to be done. In cases where time is too short to permit firms to submit tenders, they should ask to be placed on the mailing lists of such offices.

1,561. NAVY DEPT. SUPPLIES.—The Bureau of Supplies & Accounts, Navy Dept., Washington, D. C., bids until Jan. 6 for: Schedule 6,104, muriatic acid; Sch. 6,142, single splice bars, copper pipe, phosphor tin, drawn brass tubing, Tobin bronze tubing; steel tubing; Sch. 6,139, wrought steel drift bolts, wrought steel washers and rivets, structural steel pins, washers, cotters &c.; cast iron rollers and cleats, steel wood screws; Sch. 6,144, phosphide of calcium, 600-pound plumbago or graphite crucibles, phosphor bronze springs, steel springs; Sch. 6,147, cutting compound; Sch. 6,149, wheat flour in tins; Sch. 6,148, pig iron; Sch. 6,143, lava-tories, steel lockers, galvanized iron hot water tank; Sch. 6,140, watt-hour meters; Sch. 6,129, shovels; Sch. 6,141, slides; Sch. 6,138, creosoted piles, yellow pine; Sch. 6,145, white pine barn boards, white oak switch ties. Tenders until Jan 13 for Sch. 6,157, motor driven pressure blowers; Sch. 6,150, tubular boiler; Sch. 6,130, paint brushes; Sch. 6,156, gantry crane; Sch. 6,155, chemical fire engine; Sch. 6,137, marine glue; Sch. 6,152, rubber fire hose, unlined linen fire hose, upper deck fire hose, flexible metallic hose, garden hose, suction hose, wash deck hose; Sch. 6,154, flexible metallic hose, rubber hose; Sch. 6,111, toilet paper; Sch. 6,131, cast iron bell and spigot pipe and fittings, poppet and float air valves, gate valves; Sch. 6,151, repairing and replacements of boat slips. Bids until Jan. 20 for Sch. 6,133, shrunk blue denim; Sch. 6,136, steel forgings; Sch. 6,135, crossheads, crank shafts, cast steel rotor wheels for turbines; Sch. 6,134, bleached jeans; Sch. 6,132, radio sets for ship installation. Make application to Bureau of Supplies and Accountings, giving number of schedule.

1,592. PORTLAND CEMENT.—Sealed proposals U. S. Reclamation Service, 408 Commonwealth Bldg., Denver, Col., until Jan. 15 for 250,000 barrels of Portland cement f. o. b. cars at the works of the bidder. Address that service, Washington, or Denver.

1,593. RE-ENFORCING MATERIAL.—Sealed proposals at office Supt. of Prisons, Dept. of Justice, Washington, D. C., until Jan. 17 for fur. and deliv. at the U. S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga., re-enforcing material to be used in a building of that inst.

1,594. STEEL RE-ENFORCEMENT BARS.—Sealed proposals at U. S. Reclamation Service, Boise, Idaho, until Jan. 20 for 400,000 pounds of steel re-enforcement bars. Address that service, Boise, or Washington.

1,595. ROCK REMOVAL.—Sealed proposals for removing Centissima Rock, near entrance to San Francisco Bay, Cal., will be received at U. S. Engineer Office, 401 Custom House, San Francisco, Cal., until Jan. 15. Apply to Tho. R. Rees, Lt.-Col., Eng.

1,596. HYDRAULIC PLUNGER LIFT.—Sealed proposals to Supervising Architect, Treasury Dept., Washington, D. C., until Dec. 30 for the instalation of a hydraulic plunger lift in the U. S. P. O., Hartford, Conn. Specifications from the Supervising Architect.

1,597. STEEL RE-ENFORCEMENT BARS.—Sealed proposals at U. S. Reclamation Service, Great Falls, Mont., until Jan. 20 for furnishing 750,000 pounds of steel re-enforcement bars. Address that service, Washington, D. C., or Great Falls, Mont.

VOCATIONAL STUDY IS NEEDED BADLY

Wisconsin Educator Says Our Young People Require It More Than Minimum Wage Laws.

WOULD INSURE EFFICIENCY

And Thereby Raise Earnings Automatically—Outlines Work Now Being Done in West.

One of the most interesting and instructive papers yet prepared on the subject of teaching salesmanship in the public schools has come from the pen of H. E. Miles. Mr. Miles is President of the Wisconsin State Board of Industrial Education and is also Vice President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

This paper, which was prepared especially for the National Retail Dry Goods Association, will be contained in a bulletin on vocational training. That will be issued shortly by that body. In it Mr. Miles says:

"Many of our best and most representative retail establishments have responded with rare appreciation and public spirit to the demands made upon them for welfare work and the education of their employes. Can they not, however, serve the public even more efficiently by insisting that the public perform its plain duty of training its own children in the vocation instead of asking a few concerns to add to their business of retailing the profession of education?

"The experience of some of the big concerns seems to indicate clearly that the employer gets a much lower return in proportion from the $4 a week salesgirl than from the $15 or $17 a week salesgirl. It is the old story that cheap help is costly. The inefficiency of salespeople can usually be traced directly to lack of ambition and energy, and sometimes to physical weakness.

"A living wage is everywhere desired, but the question has narrowed down to the right way of procuring it. No law can compel a merchant to employ unskilled labor and then further demand that incompetent and unwilling employes shall receive the wages of competent ones. There are vast numbers who will be made to suffer under a minimum-wage law unless they are thoroughly trained to be efficient salespeople.

"May we not, therefore, question the fiat of a State or a minimum-wage commission that an inefficient salesgirl shall have $8 or nothing? Wisconsin begins with a requirement of five hours for only six months. It should be eleven. Her cost runs from about $6 to $15, last year averaging $10. Even then the cost is not far from that of the average trade school. Nothing short of personal study of the Wisconsin schools can give one a conception of the situation.

Says We Neglect Children.

"Dr. Kerchensteiner states that nowhere except in Russia has he seen such neglect of childhood as in England and the United States. We are wasting our only altogether precious possession, our human resources, the brain and spirit of the people. No State or city, no employer or other citizen should hesitate to do everything in his power to hasten the day and hour of the institution of the general continuation school in every community at public cist, and such higher continuation trade and commercial schools as are needed to carry the most promising students up to the topmost places in commerce and industry.

"In ten years Wisconsin will have a great body of intelligently happy citizens with well-developed appreciation of their rights and the obligations of their respective occupations. These will include almost all from 14 to 24 years of age who entered the continuation school at 14, and all those older persons who in the ten years were willing to give time and energy for their vocational betterment at the State's expense.

"In view of the enormous savings in the cost of retailing which would result from the efficiency produced through the introduction of salesmanship and vocational training in the public schools, all department store men should bend their efforts toward bringing about promptly this much needed reform. The start made by a number of live cities has proved conclusively that when guided by practical and experienced business men this work can become an important factor in promting the best interests of the department store."

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

Further information may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., or at the bureau's office, Room 937, the Custom House, by giving the number of the item referred to.

No. 12,232.—MACHINERY CATALOGUES.—Editor of a trade journal wants catalogues from Am. firms, particularly those handling machinery.

No. 12,233.—MACHINERY FOR CLEANING GLOVES, CARPETS, &C.—A request from a cleaning and dye works for names of firms in U. S. which mfr. machinery for cleaning carpets, gloves, accordion pleating, or blocking hats.

No. 12,234.—RAILWAY MATERIAL.—Firms are permitted to make direct offers for supplies required by Gov. R. R. in a foreign country. This concern places order amounting to $700,000 annually. List of the articles required: Iron, steel, copper, tin, lead, brass, bronze, zinc, lime, cement, gas pipes, gas engines, boilers, locomotives, small cars, tools, corrugated iron, pumps, lubricants, carriages, riding machine tools, fire bricks, roadbed materials, &c.

No. 12,235.—ENGINES, THRASHING MACHINES, PLOWS, HARROWS, &C.—A report from a firm in Near East desiring to be put in communication with Am. mfrs. of wood and coal burning thrashing engines, thrashing mach., 4 and 6 gang plows, harrows, and mowers. Illustrated catalogues, price lists, and discounts, with quotations c. i. f. city of destination.

No. 12,236.—REFRIGERATING PLANTS.—An engineering and supply company in Canada desires to be put in touch with Am. mfrs. of refrigerating plants.

No. 12,237.—TYPEWRITING MACHINES.—A resident abroad wants price lists from mfrs. of typewriters.

No. 12,238.—CIRCUS BAND WAGONS.—Canadian wants names of U. S. firms that make circus band wagons.

No. 12,239.—"YELLOWSTONE."—Reports that a firm in United Kingdom has an inquiry for 100 tons of powdered "fayalite" or "yellowstone," sometimes called yellow silicate of iron.

No. 12,240.—RAW ASBESTOS.—A business man in a European country desires to import Am. raw asbestos.

No. 12,241.—GRAPHITES.—A European desires to import graphites, amorphous and crystalline.

No. 12,242.—METALLURGICAL GOODS.—A commission merchant in a French city interested in the sale of general supplies for railways, street car lines, army and navy equipment, and other public works wishes to correspond with Am. mfr. desiring an agent in his city. He would be glad to consider propositions relating to metallurgical products.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

G. E. Newcombe & Co. Win Classification of Plaques as Wax.

The Board of United States General Appraisers has sustained a protest by G. E. Newcombe & Co., New York, regarding the classification of plaques, which were returned for duty by the appraiser at 85 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 404, Tariff act of 1909, as manufactures of plaster of paris. The importers claimed that the articles were properly dutiable at 25 per cent. under Paragraph 462, as manufactures of wax, or at 20 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 480 as manufactured articles not specially provided for. Testimony was taken before a commission, of which the American Consul General at London was a member. This testimony showed that wax was the component of chief value in the goods, and the board accordingly granted the claim for a tax of 25 per cent.

Several importers of New York failed in a contention relating to trimmed and untrimmed women's hats. Duty was exacted at the rate of 60 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraphs 349, 402, or 438, of the old law. Lower rates were claimed, but at the hearing the importers failed to submit samples of the articles. The Collector's assessments were affirmed. The importers included Maison Maurice, the French Trading Company; Gimbel Brothers, I. Lichtenstein, the Leon Rheims Company, E. Stegemann, Jr., John Wanamaker, Fillman, Lee & Happel, and Hunecken, Neale & Forbes. A somewhat similar contention by W. Rosenblum & Co., New York, was partly sustained.

The Edwards & Riordan Company failed in a claim for lower duty on imitation plush, composed of cotton and ramie. The merchandise was assessed for duty by the Collector at New York at a rate not less than 50 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 397, Act of 1909. The importer's claims included rates of 20 or 35 per cent. under Paragraphs 439 and 480 as furs or unenumerated manufactured articles. Neither of the claims was regarded by the board as applicable, the Collector's classification being affirmed.

TELEGRAPHERS NEAR STRIKE

1,200 on Frisco Railroad on the Point of Walking Out.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Dec. 25.—The mere formality of presenting again to the receivers of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad demands for a 15 per cent. wage increase and an eight-hour working day is all that lies between 1,200 telegraphers employed by the railroad and a strike, according to statements to-day by officials of the telegraphers' union. At noon, with less than a hundred of the votes in a strike ballot to be counted all but twenty-five of the men had voted to walk out.

Union officials said their demands would be presented to the railroad receivers to-morrow for the last time. All indications, they said, pointed to another refusal of these demands.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

WIRELESS ON THE LAKES.

Communication Next Spring from Port Arthur to Belle Isle.

The new Canadian Government wireless stations at Toronto and Port Burwell are now practically completed, and will be ready for operation at the beginning of the new year. They will afford wireless communications for the railway ferries plying all Winter on Lake Ontario and Lake Erie.

This will give through wireless communication from Port Arthur to Toronto, with the intervening stations at Sault Ste. Marie, Tobermory, Midland, Sarnia, covering Lake Superior, Lake Huron, Georgian Bay, and Lake Erie.

Next Spring the station at Kingston will be opened, giving connection right through to Montreal, thus completing the chain fromthe head of the lakes to Belle Isle.

MADE LONG JOURNEY IN BOLIVIAN WILDS

Leroy S. Cutting Now Seeks Motor Franchise from Sorata to La Paz for Freight.

THRILL AS HE SHOT RAPIDS

In Frail Canoes Indians Steer Down Boiling River—Tapir Startled by Camp Fire.

The strident blasts of automobile horns and the buzz of six-cylinder engines will soon be heard in the heart of Bolivia, if the concession sought by Leroy S. Cutting of Darlington, Wis., is granted by the Bolivian Government, whose attitude so far has been favorable. An automobile stage line for passengers and freight over 90 miles of road now traveled only by plodding Indians and balky mules is the idea of Mr. Cutting. This would bring the produce of the interior city of Sorata to La Paz, a railroad terminus and the chief commercial city of the country. From there it must be taken by train to Chile, Peru, Brazil, or the Argentine.

Mr. Cutting was at the Hotel Astor yesterday on his way home after two years in Bolivia. There he had found, he said, such modernities as street cars, sewers, and electric lights in La Paz and a few other large cities, but the great majority of the population—three-quarters Indian and one-quarter Spanish by descent—knew nothing of these things. Yet the country has vast possibilities for development, but with the present poor transportation facilities is unable to throw its produce into the markets of the world.

"I first went to Bolivia," said Mr. Cutting, "lured by stories of an El Dorado. I had been told that gold could be picked up by the bucketful in the interior, and I set out to find it with two companions. For three weeks we journeyed to the last low range of hills before the Amazon basin; we traveled on muleback, by foot, and in reed canoes on the rivers, but we found no gold."

His two companions turned back, but Mr. Cutting went on alone, carrying only his rifle and a few cartridges, through a country of savages, into which no white man had ever penetrated. He came out alive and well, but only after he had passed through many dangers and hardships.

"My first thrilling experience," said Mr. Cutting, "was shooting the Retama Rapids in the Tipuani River. I was in a small boat with a crew of balseros, or native boatmen, and fifteen minutes before I could see the rapids I heard their roar. I noticed the tense attitude of the balseros—the eyes of the stern pilot studying the water and the silence of all.

"Then, as the stem of the boat touched the edge of the rapids, came the quick, fierce orders of the stern pilot to the bow pilot, and in a moment we were in the centre of the maelstrom. There were more sharp commands, a misunderstanding of orders, powerful strokes of pilots and balseros just in time to save us from being dashed upon immense rocks—and we were once more in quiet water. Only seconds elapsed as we passed the danger point, but every Indian gave a joyous shout as we reached safety and all of us felt as if we had faced death for hours."

In shooting the river rapids, Mr. Cutting said, the Indians let the boat fly forward in the grip of the current straight at the rocks rising sheer from the water, and then, just as a crash was imminent, with powerful strokes of their oars sharply turned the boat at a right angle.

"I suppose it's the only way to get by safely," Mr. Cutting said, "but, believe me, it is full of thrills at first. The first time I shot rapids in Bolivia I absolutely gave up all hope.

"But we went through so many rapids that at last I could sit in the boat smoking a pipe and scarcely feel a qualm."

Mr. Cutting began his journey into the wilds of Bolivia by floating down the Madidi River alone on a balsa or small raft made of seven cabbage-wood logs from four to six inches in diameter. The river had never been traveled by a white man before, and narrating his experiences Mr. Cutting said:

"I camped one night on a sandbar and was awakened early in the morning by a terrific noise in the woods. A tapir, which had come to the river for a drink, was frightened by my fire and was running away. When anything frightens these animals they run in a straight line at a tremendous speed and pay no attention to small trees or brushwood. The noise they make breaking off branches and tearing up trees is simply indescribable. Their skin is at least a quarter of an inch thick and nothing seems to injure them."

Of the uncivilized Indians in the interior Mr. Cutting said:

"They count only to six, and then add one for each thing in excess of that number. For example, seven beads they will speak of as 'six and one.' Thirteen would be two sixes and one. They sleep in the sand without any covering, build houses woven from palm leaves that are mosquito proof, and wear no clothes except on special occasions. They bury their dead, adorned with feathers, on the sandbars in the rivers.

"They take names for themselves from trees, fruits, animals, and other things of nature, and their vocabulary is very limited. They use very few words in conversation, but make themselves understood to each other by gestures and motions of their eyes, mouths, hands, and feet. I was treated very well by them. They called me 'papa,' and wanted to feed me on cane and ripe bananas, delicacies all the time. They seemed to think I was some sort of superman, for they had never seen a white man before."

One of the staples of Mr. Cutting's food in the wilderness was monkey stew with rice. He said that at first he did not relish the idea of eating monkeys, but that in time he came to enjoy the meat.

Mr. Cutting saw "chicha," the national beverage of the country, in all stages of manufacture.

"It is made from corn," said Mr. Cutting, "by a process not pleasant to think of, but it is very palatable, with a sharp taste not unlike cider. In making it the Indians take corn meal, previously ground between stones, and chew as much as their mouth will hold for fifteen or twenty minutes. After a bowlful has been ejected from their mouths they add water and allow the substance to ferment, after which it is boiled for several hours and allowed to ferment again. It requires eight days to make the drink, and when it is finished it is very strong."

Floating Symbol of Luxury.

The row of houseboats, each with its flowers, awning, flotilla of skiffs; the quantities of well-groomed boats for hire among the willows all along these banks; this impression comes on the top of that of the half-hour the other day coming into London in a sickly fog of the horrible miles of Bermondsey and Lambeth along the lines, the ruthless heaps of rubbish, the hurry and grime of the two stations at Waterloo. The houseboats, &c., are the elaborate flower of that ugly plant called civilization. They stand for the comfort, the luxury, the high standard of England, which, even in its lower walks of life, offers similar prizes, similar complications, luxuries unknown abroad. One says to oneself: "How these people know how to live! How they exploit life!"—Vernon Lee in the November Scribner.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—The storm that has been central, near the mouth of the Mississippi River, Wednesday night moved rapidly northeastward, gaining great intensity, and Thursday night its centre was near the Virginia Capes, whence it will follow the coast line northeastward. During the last twenty-four hours it caused general and heavy rains throughout the Gulf and South and Middle Atlantic States, and snows in the Mississippi, lower Missouri and Ohio Valleys and the region of the Great Lakes.

Another disturbance that has moved inland from the Pacific Ocean has caused a continuance of rains in the Pacific States and snows in the Plateau region.

Temperatures have fallen considerably in the Great Central Valleys and the Gulf States and have risen in the Northwest.

The storm that is now central, near the Virginia Capes, will cause cloudy weather and snow or rain Friday in the Middle Atlantic States and snow in the North Atlantic States, the region of the Great Lakes, the Ohio Valley and Tennessee and will be followed by fair weather in these districts Saturday.

In the Southeast and the Mississippi Valley the weather will be generally fair Friday and Saturday, while over the Plains States fair weather Friday will probably be followed by scattered snows Saturday.

The weather will be colder Friday and Saturday in the Atlantic States and the Ohio Valley, while temperatures will rise during the next 36 to 48 hours over the Plains States and the Southwest.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North Atlantic Coast will be easterly gales, shifting to west Friday; Middle Atlantic Coast, west and northwest gales; South Atlantic Coast, brisk and high west, diminishing.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York—Rain or snow Friday, colder at night. Saturday, fair and colder; shifting gales.

Southern New England—Rain or snow Friday, colder at night. Saturday fair and colder; east shifting to north gales.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Snow or rain Friday, colder at night. Saturday fair; north to west gales.

Western New York—Snow and colder Friday, high northeast and north winds. Saturday cloudy.

Northern New England—Snow or rain Friday, colder at night. Saturday clearing and colder, easterly gales.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, follows:

	1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
3 A. M.	26	43	4 P. M.	39	40
6 A. M.	25	42	6 P. M.	37	37
9 A. M.	29	39	9 P. M.	32	36
12 M.	37	42	11 P. M.	31	36

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 40; for the corresponding date last year it was 32; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 33.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 40; at 8 P. M. it was 36. Maximum temperature, 43 degrees at 12:02 P. M.; minimum, 36 degrees at 7 P. M. Humidity, 78 per cent. at 8 A. M., 87 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.05 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.61 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.		Loss
12:25	78 W. 3d St.; K. Eichler	$500
12:45	343 E. 84th St.; R. Thompson	Slight
2:10	24 W. 139th St.; Av. Real Estate Co.	Slight
11:25	840 Washington St.; Butola & Son	$100
P. M.		
12:40	272 W. 135th St.; N. J. Lales	Slight
12:45	97 Suffolk St.; Jacob Marcus	Slight
1:30	235 E. 121st St.; S. Schayskinck	Slight
1:55	802 10th Av.; Carl Burkle	Slight
5:15	648 5th St.; I. Bloomberg	Slight
5:15	446 E. 89th t.; Mrs. L. Samuels	$200
5:25	715 Jackson Av.; Mrs. Gering	Slight
5:30	140th St., Amst. Av.; College of the City of New York	Slight
6:20	105 W. 44th St.; John Sefer	None
6:25	175 E. Houston St.; S. Erschowsky	$100
7:45	58 Columbia St.; Annie Stausler	Slight

A Beloved French Swindler.

During the hearing of a case which ended in the condemnation to eighteen months' imprisonment and £20 fine of a soi-disant banker, Nyssen, alias Jyoe, the counsel for the defense read a number of letters received by the prisoner while in prison awaiting his trial from certain of his clients who still retained a touching confidence in their exploiter. Here is one: "Most Honored Sir—for to me you are always that—the day approaches when you will at last be restored to society and your work. We pray that you may soon be free. We do not doubt your rehabilitation. I share in your sorrows, and curse the evil fate that has caused them."

A second loyal dupe, but with something of an eye to the main chance all the same, wrote that he had not known of the financier's arrest, and, in spite of it, considered him an honorable man. "That is why," he continued, "I beg you to keep me informed of what you intend to do to compensate such of your clients as have not lost confidence in you."

This writer inclosed a circular he had just received, and asked the prisoner's opinion on its bona fides. The circular promised interest of £8 a month on an initial capital of £10 10s 6d. The financier's reply is unfortunately not extant.—Paris Correspondence London Telegraph.

Island Bostonians After News.

During the recent heavy storm that lashed the New England Coast and caused seas to run, many of the residents of islands in the lower harbor were held prisoners until the sea abated so that they could get away in their small boats. I am told that these people missed their daily papers very much, and after the second day some of them ventured in the rough seas to within hailing distance of steamers to ask for newspapers. While on the police boat Guardian I personally saw a boat with two men aboard come out for a paper, and the copy of The Boston Post that was thrown to them, although it fell into the water, was eagerly picked up and taken away, one man reading it, while the other kept on rowing for shore.—Boston Post.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac For To-day.

Sun rises..7:22|Sun sets..4:37|Moon rises..6:49

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	6:13	6.52	12:47	12:00
Governors Island	6:42	7:19	12:31	1:21
Hell Gate	3:32	9:09	2:11	3:01

Arrived—Thursday, Dec. 25.

SS Majestic, Southampton, Dec. 17.
SS Janra, Algiers, Dec. 6.
SS Marengo, Hull, Dec. 10.
SS Flandre, Antwerp, Dec. 6.
SS Metapan, Santa Marta, Dec. 16.
SS Lena, Antilla, Dec. 9.
SS Franklyn, St. Vincent, Dec. 13.
SS Stephano, St. Johns, Dec. 22.
SS Clan McGinnis, St. Vincent, Dec. 9.
SS Caracas, San Juan, Dec. 20.
SS Proteus, New Orleans, Dec. 20.
SS Madawaska, Boston, Dec. 24.
SS Stephan, Barbados, Dec. 18.
SS Exeter City, Dublin, Dec. 9.
SS El Norte, Galveston, Dec. 16.
SS Athinai, Palermo, Dec. 11.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Cedric	Liverpool	Dec. 18
Kasanga	St. Lucia	Dec. 18
Cassell	Bremen	Dec. 10
Toronto	Hull	Dec. 12
Ancon	Cristobal	Dec. 19
Morro Castle	Havana	Dec. 23
El Alba	Galveston	Dec. 20
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Dec. 23

DUE TO-MORROW.

Savoie	Havre	Dec. 20
Campania	Liverpool	Dec. 20
Philadelphia	Southampton	Dec. 20
Calabria	Palermo	Dec. 12
Delphine	Lisbon	Dec. 13
Paul Palx	Hull	Dec. 12
Franconia	Gibraltar	Dec. 17
San Marcos	Galveston	Dec. 20
Apache	Jacksonville	Dec. 24

DUE SUNDAY.

Caledonia	Glasgow	Dec. 20
Carribbean	Bermuda	Dec. 23
Jelling	Progreso	Dec. 18
Nickerie	Port Spain	Dec. 21
Oakfield	Las Palmas	Dec. 13
Mounfields	Shields	Dec. 13
City of Savannah	Savannah	Dec. 23

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Mandeville, Belize	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Prinz Eitel Friedrich, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Prinz Mauritz, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Dominic, Para	——	7:00 A.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Bremen, Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Seguranca, Nassau	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Carl Schurz, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Vandyck, Barbados	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Guiana, St. Thomas	12:30 P.M.	2:00 P.M.
Algonquin, Turks Isl- and	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Minnetonka, London	——	10:00 A.M.
Czar, Rotterdam	——	3:00 P.M.
Chicago, Havre	——	3:00 P.M.
Denver, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Yaquer, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Huron, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Nueces, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Madison, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

*Caribbean, Bermuda	——	1:00 A.M.
Stephano, St. Johns	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Alliance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Mayaro, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Asiatic, Prince Argentine	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Amerika, Naples	——	11:00 A.M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	——	10:00 A.M.
Red Italia, Naples	——	11:00 A.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Spiral, Sagua	——	12:00 M.
Fort Antonio, Jamaica	——	12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

*Mail closes Monday 10:00 P. M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., Dec. 25.

SS Campania, Liverpool to New York, was 896 miles E. at 3 P. M.; due 27th, afternoon. Cunard Line.
SS Cedric, Liverpool to New York, was 440 miles E. at noon; due 20th, afternoon. White Star.
SS Savoie, Havre to New York, was 880 miles E. at 6 A. M.; due 27th, forenoon. French Line.
SS Ryndam, Rotterdam to New York, was 666 miles E. at 4 P. M.; due 27th, afternoon. Holland-American Line.
SS San Gregorio, Rotterdam to New York, was 1500 miles E. at 4 P. M.
SS Franconia, Trieste to New York, was 208 miles E. at 5 P. M.; due 26th, forenoon. Cunard Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS City of Everett, New Orleans to New York, was 89 miles W. of Tortugas at 8 A. M.
SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 134 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon. Morgan Line.
SS Oklahoma, Port Arthur to Bayonne, was 215 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 53 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon. Morgan Line.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 170 miles S. at 6 P. M. Morgan Line.
SS Ancon, Cristobal to New York, was 139 miles S. at 7 P. M. Panama R. R. & S. S. Co.
SS El Oriente, Galveston to New York, was 120 miles W. of Tortugas at noon. Morgan Line.

LIZARD, ENGLAND.

SS St. Paul, New York for Southampton, was 364 miles E. at 2:30 P. M.; due Plymouth 26th, afternoon. American Line.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Scottish Prince, at Rio Janerio, Dec. 23.
SS City of Baroda, at Suez, Dec. 25.

Sailed.

SS New York, from Queenstown, Dec. 25.

Passed.

SS Guatemala, New York to Havre, passed Lizard.

Transatlantic Parcel Post.

Austria—Close at 9:30 A. M. Dec. 31, SS Ultonia, and at 11:30 A. M. Dec. 31, SS Laura.
Hungary—Close at 9:30 A. M. Dec. 31, SS Ultonia.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. Jan. 2, SS Hellig Olav.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Kobe, Dec. 2, and Yokohama, Dec. 3—and mails dated Manila, Dec. 1; Hongkong, Dec. 4; Shanghai, Dec. 6, and Yokohama, Dec. 12, which arrived at Seattle per steamer Asia, were dispatched east at 11:25 P. M. Dec. 21, and mails dated Hongkong, Nov. 24; Manila, Nov. 27; Shanghai, Nov. 29; Yokohama, Dec. 6, and Honolulu, Dec. 16, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Persia, were dispatched east at 4 P. M. Dec. 23. These mails are due in New York on the mornings of Friday, Dec. 26, and Sunday, Dec. 28, respectively.

Transpacific Mails.

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of Asia.....Dec. 26
Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport .....Dec. 31
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) via Tacoma—Tacoma Maru .....Jan. 1
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, and New Zealand, and specially addressed mail from Australia (via San Francisco)—Aorangi .....Jan. 2

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

Expensive Hats.

In less than a year—to be exact, in ten months—Mlle. Steevenard, more generally known as Mlle. Yvette Darly, ran up a total bill of £559 10s. and several pence. This bill seemed rather stiff to Mlle. Darly, and she refused to pay it in its formidable entirety, offering to compound matters at £368. Later she withdrew this offer, on the ground that certain of the prices charged were unduly and exorbitantly high.

The case, and the bill with it, came into court yesterday. Here are several items:

Juliard black velvet hat, trimmed with four birds of paradise..... £44
Blue velvet hat, with three Lilliputian aigrettes..... 44
Marquise de Clion hat, black and blue taffetas, with two aigrettes.. 54
Black velvet hat, trimmed with aigrettes and ribbons..... 42

The fair defendant's counsel, M. Monteux, pleaded that Mlle. Darly had been one of the best customers of the establishment which now took action against her. In four years she had paid bills for hats of over £1,600. She refused payment now only because the prices on her last bill were out of all reasonable proportion, and higher than those of preceding ones. Thus a straw boating hat which in 1910 cost her £4 17s. 6d. figured in her last bill at £7 2s. 6d. While his client acknowledged that hats, like everything else, had gone up in price, she did not consider that they had risen to that extent. The Court has reserved its judgment.—Paris Correspondence London Telegraph.

MEDICAL SERVICE AT SEA.

Steamship Companies Now Demand a High Grade of Doctor.

The increasing responsibilities of the ship's doctor must soon compel the transportation companies to make it worth while for young men to take up the calling as a life work, according to American Medicine.

"So many invalids travel to Europe," says the writer, "that our liners could almost be considered sanitariums needing a high grade of professional supervision, and the special conditions of the service require more or less specialization which unfits one for practice on shore.

"The position has generally been urged upon recent graduates in need of money, leisure to study, and such experience as they could obtain. There is now a positive demand for a high grade of doctor, and we may soon hear of physicians recommending certain lines or boats for their patients because professional care on them will be of the best. A large number of ship's doctors are already of a high grade, but the compensation is so low that the best are under constant temptation to leave as soon as a better chance comes their way.

"The companies which pay their physicians well enough to retain these excellent men will surely attract travelers, and such lines will be unwilling to pool their earnings with those who make the least profit. Altogether the outlook for this special kind of practice is very bright, and the position is one of increasing dignity, too, as the occupants are making it dignified. We should soon be assured that every invalid we send abroad will receive the best possible care en route, no matter what boat he goes on."

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COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J. Court opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar. Case on: 4—Munroe v. Teutonia Oil Cloth Co. No day calendar.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Lacombe, J. Court opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned motions: 1, 2—United Copper Sec Co v. Amalgamated Copper Co. 3—De Francesco v. Italian Importing Co. 4—U S v. Zeigfeld. 5—U S v. Manhattan Distilling Co. 6, 7—Gardner Crusher Co v. Allis-Chalmers. 8—Gaidel v. Radjik. 9—Elwell v. Elwell. 10—Hotchkiss v. Nat City Bank. New motions: 11—In re McKinnon. 12—Seidl-Conreid v. Flumer. 13—Corcoran v. Fox. 14—Thompson v. Barber. 15—Chadeloid v. Wilson. 16—Pavlowa v. Atwell.

STATE.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gavegan, J. Litigated motions. 1—People ex rel Dent v. Cropsey. 2—Nickel v. City of N Y. 3—Hall v. Doyle. 4—Corcoran v. Bank for Savings. 5—Foster v. Well. 6—Same v. same. 7—N Y Art Pub Co v. Mason Henry Press. 8—Barclay Realty Co v. Warner. 9—de. Rochemont v. Modern Woodmen of America. 10—Drezdowsky v. Allison Realty Co. 11—Drummond v. City of N Y. 12—Crawford v. same. 13—Cohen v. same. 14—Jentz v. same. 15—Buckley v. same. 16—Carpenter v. McDonald. 17—Devoe v. City of N Y. 18—Faiella v. Faiella. 19—Curnen v. Fogarty. 20—Wasserman v. Bronx Home News Pub Co. 21—Astor Mtg Co v. Tenney. 22—Abs-Hagen v. White. 23—Weiss v. Szabo. 24—Hirtz v. Hartman v. Jetter. 25—Fromm v. Empire Paper Tub & Box Co. 26—Boardman v. Crane. 27—Steel v. Isman. 28—Brenner v. Kohlweller. 29—Kirschner v. Barnett. 30—Mans v. Wolf. 31—Label v. Ninth St Garage. 32—Goldstein v. Baumgarten. 33—Platt v. Platt. 34—Heinze v. Allison. 35—Same v. same. 36—Muldoon v. Carmana Realty Co. 37—Nalbe v. Nalbe. 38—Schrenck v. Savoy Glass Co. 39—Hyman v. Barrett. 40—United Dressed Beef Co v. Dietrich. 41—People v. Lutz. 42—Fredericks v. Fredericks. 43—Meier v. Meier. 44—Wolf v. Arnold Realty Co. 45—Isaacs v. Podgue Realty Co. 46—Grahmann v. Guaranty Trust Co. 47—Same v. same. 48—Pines v. Van Tuyl. 49—Cuccio v. Nassau Electric Railroad Co. 50—G. P. Sherwood & Co v. Pizzatiello. 51—Himowich v. Wernoke. 52—Gallagher v. Kaufman. 53—Conwell v. Dachschlager Co. 54—Brill v. Brill. 55—Herbert Spencer Sociological Research Film Corporation. 56—Halstein v. Harton. 57—Chemical Process Company v. Nell. 58—Baron v. Baron. 59—Rosenstein v. Barnett. 60—Same v. same. 61—Schwabe v. Herzog. 62—Huber v. Mason. 63—Quinlan v. Jordan. 64—White v. White. 65—Matter of Wilcox. 66—City of N Y v. Thompson Arc Realty Co. 67—Same v. same. 68—Same v. same. 69—Greenwood v. Rudd. 70—City of N Y v. Ostrow. 71—Baruch v. Baruch. 72—Kayser v. Hogg. 73—Hogg v. Miller. 74—Stein v. Whitman. 75—Wilcox v. McClellan. 76—Lieberman v. Lieberman. 77—Brown v. Brown. 78—Sociological Research Film Corp v. City of N Y. 79—In re Brown v. Brown. 80—Menn v. Freda Realty Co. 81—Same v. same. 82—Marks v. Kellogg. 83—Ubert v. Welsh Mach Works. 84—Frank J. Lennon Co v. City of N Y. 85—Dolan v. Pistone. 86—Frb v. Hudson Trust Co. &c. 87—Keegan v. Marconi Wireless Tel Co. 88—Toupin v. Robertson. 89—Matter of Bieymuk. (Lewisohn pets.) 90—Ezgur v. Becker. 91—Dlig v. C R R Co of N J. 92—Matter of Sack, 3d. 93—Marks v. Ferguson. 94—Same v. same. 95—Solomon v. Smolack. 96—Same v. same. 97—De Mafle v. Meyers. 98—Suaminen v. Gormsen. 99—United Drug Co v Loeb. 100—Terminal Clearing House Assn v. Grand Union Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Ford, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Giegerich, J. Motions; general calendar. 1154—Freeman v. Freeman.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Goff, J. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVIII.—Brady, J. Call of Martin v. Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co. No day calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Cohalan, S. Wills for probate: Francis Fitzpatrick, Catherina Welch, Leila Letgen, Louis Marbe, Solomon S. Sonnehorn, August B. Cederberg, Minnie B. Leland, Julia Huerstel.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fowler, S. No day calendar.

Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Benedict, J. Litigated motions.—Bode v. F Kaiser & Co. 2—Hart v. Krefeter & Co. 3—Margulersky v. Metropolitan Life Ins Co. 4—Title G & T Co v. Russell. 5—Laun et al v. Laun et al. 6—Matter of Alabama Ave. 7—Matter of Bonaparte. 8—Worth v. Kaplan et al. 9—Eisenhardt v. Levison. 10—Sicker v. Silver. 11—Goldman v. Margulies. 12—Roe v. Revonah Realty Co. 13—Durr v. Lohman. 14—White v. Robins Dry Dock Co. 15—Pilato v. M Smith & Sons Co. 16—Purdy Const Co v. Fultonia Const Co. 17—Robinson v. Robinson. 18—Berman v. Berman. 19—O'Grady v. Tobin et al. 20—Halstead v. Steeplechase Park Co. 21—Malone v. Lyons. 22—Matter of Schivizy or Shwivy. 23—Matter of Felix. 24—Matter of Firth. 25—People ex rel Roache v. Hanbury. 26, 27, 28—Rosers v. Rosers. 29—Union Bank of Brooklyn v. Samuels & ano. 30—Brown v. Brown. 31—Richmond Assets Coll Co v. Bache et al. 32—Shtilman v. Goetz. 33—Matter of Gunther. 34—Gunther v. Cohen v. Cohen. 35—Kondel v. Hlavacek. 36—Naughton v. Joyce et al. 37—Ronca v. Wendell & Evans Co. 38—Ronca, an inft. v. Wendell & Evans Co. 39—Lehrenkrauss, Jr, v. Nautical Cooperage Co. 40—Sokolove v. Sokolove. 41—Albert Ochse Co v. Dunne & ano. 42—White, &c, v. Rosenfeld & oths. 43—Hoffman, an inft, v. Krumholz. 44—Nolan v. A B Smith & Co, Inc. 45—Abbott v. Am Sales Book Co, Ltd. 46—Sicker v. Silver. 47—People of State of New York (Smith.) 48—Patten v. Patten. 49—McCue v. Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corp et al. 50—Canning v. Lynch & oths. 51—Matter of Girardi. 52—Davis v. Davis. 53—Sussman v. Wellbrock. 54—Cohen v. Penner & ano. 55, 56—Siegel v. Malament & ano. 57—Kunich v. Sherusky & ano. 58—Sussman v. City of New York. 59—Matter of Gabriel. 60—Matter of Glendale H L Co, Ltd. 61—Sprinkler v. Sprinkler. 62—Malone v. Somerma.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Van Siclen, J. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Ketcham, S. No day calendar.

COUNTY COURT—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J. Atheras v. Kehaya—William J. A. McKim. Brown Simon—John Sawyer. Seinfeld v. Tuzzo—Abraham Benedict. Matter of Farley—Edward J. McGuire. O'Brien v. Casolaro Fasany Co.—Edward R. Finch. Meuser v. Schierenbeck—Howard Hamilton.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J. Warsawer v. Smith—Maurice Deiches.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J. Aristo Atheras—Ery Kehaya—Alfred J. Johnson.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J. Matthew McNamara v. Mollie Harris (2)—Harvey T. Andrews.

CITY COURT—Smith, J. Moore Realty Co v. Lapin Candy Mfg Co—Percival Wilde. Samuel Klein v. Simon Simon—Edward W. Drucker. Charles Tenenbaum v. W. Scot Kirkpatrick—Isidor Frey. Jacob Meyers v. Michael H. Harris—Alfred B. Hano.

CITY COURT, Green, J. Albert Berg v. Jacob Kugelman—Edward Fetter. Minkenburkert Printing Co v. Paul Overhage—David B. Baum.

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30 cents a line.

LOST—Dec. 23, between 10 and 11 o'clock, in Best's, 5th Av. and 35th St., lady's gold watch, with short gold chain and fob, safety catch attached; rough gold hunting case, with bright blue enamel dial numbers; marked on inside of case K. B. S. Reward of $30 and no questions asked if returned to Miss Anderson, 34 East 74th St.

LOST.—On Lexington Av., between 46th and 48th, gray leather purse containing two gold purses, also a sum of money; also letters and papers. If returned to 132 East 48th finder can keep money. No questions asked. Waterbury.

LOST.—Dec. 25, between 11 and 12 A. M., on 5th Av., (west side,) between 60th and 73d, a small pearl pin set in brilliants, star-shaped. Liberal reward if returned to M. S. Lane, 784 5th Av.

LOST.—Tuesday, black fur collar, Manhattan or Brooklyn, marked inside Jacob Pizovar; reward. Johnson, 151 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn.

LOST.—Dec. 22, coral necklace, between 110th and 28th, or 6th Av. "L." Reward if brought 100 Cathedral Parkway, apartment 401.

LOST—On tube train at Christopher St., Thursday morning, Eastman 5x7 kodak. Finder will receive reward if returned to Toman, Gerken Bldg., 80 W. B'way.

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LOST.—Between 113th and 125th Sts., new leather purse, money, rosary. Reward. Alice Ryan, Apt. 5B, 150 West 95th St.

LOST—At or near Grand Central Station, small purse containing two rings; liberal reward. Chas. E. Bryant, 495 Broadway.

LOST—On Thursday, 11, diamond bar pin, between Shubert Theatre and East 57th St.; liberal reward. T 154 Times.

LOST.—Pearl necklace, on Columbus Av., between 70th and 81st Sts.; liberal reward. 42 West 70th St.

LARGE REWARD return platinum ring, 4 Oriental pearls, lost ladies' room, Century Opera House, Dec. 24, evening. 611 West 137th, Apartment 54.

LOST.—Broadway, between 83d and 86th Sts., Christmas night, brown fur neckpiece; reward. Wales, 1 Mount Pacific St., Brooklyn.

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WANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 24th St., or to the receiving station at 51 East 59th St. Warn all lost dogs andcats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

LOST—Afternoon Dec. 23, neighborhood 72d St. and 5th Av., black West Highland terrier, with black leather harness bearing name "Rab," address, and license 12,868. Liberal reward paid for his return to 4 East 72d St.

LOST—Thursday morning, neighborhood Washington Bridge, sable and white collie, male; had collar with license on; liberal reward. Return to 1,550 Undercliff Av.

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FOUND.—6th Av., head rosary chain, gold cross, initialed Conklin. 60 Liberty St.

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MADISON AV., 162 and 180.—Furnished and unfurnished rooms; suitable for studios.

West Side.

84TH, 51 WEST.—Beautiful large room; private bath; medium room; telephone; reasonable.

22D ST., 456 WEST.—Well-kept single rooms; select, quiet house; reasonable; references.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Small sunny room, adjoining bath; bachelors; references required.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single, private baths; board optional, 4589 Bryant.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Splendid, medium-sized second floor, front; steam; every convenience.

52D, 252 West, Near Broadway.—Rooms; newly furnished; clean house; electric light; running water; bath on floor; phone.

53D, 62 WEST.—Very desirable single rooms; southern exposure; quiet home.

56TH, 63 WEST.—Large, attractive, steam-heated room, private bath; smaller connecting rooms; hot water; $5, $7, $10.

58TH, 325 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; all conveniences; refined location. 2642 Columbus.

60TH, 28 WEST.—Attractive front parlor, kitchenette; large room; private bath; kitchenette; subway.

68TH ST., 1 WEST.—Large or small room; reasonable; no other roomers. Brodbelt.

68TH, 70 WEST. — Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; telephone; reference.

70TH, 146 WEST.—Attractively furnished, comfortable rooms; bath; private house; references; permanent.

71ST ST., 71 WEST.—Attractive, sunny single room, $4; also large front room; private bath; southern exposure; references; phone.

73D ST., 103 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large medium rooms; one or two; telephone; reference.

74TH, 140 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private bath; refined surroundings; references.

76TH, 244 WEST.—Private house, large attractive front room; board optional; references.

76TH, 303 WEST.—Room, bath, electricity; parquet floors; private house; references.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful, sunny front rooms; running water; parquet floor; Subway; also delightful small room; reasonable; references.

82D ST., 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms; large, small; reasonable; private house; telephone; reference.

Furnished Rooms

20 cents a line.

West Side.

82D, 146 WEST.—Large, small, clean rooms, electricity, elevator. 8706 Schuyler. Haskins.

83D,,11 WEST.—Warm, attractively furnished rooms, parlor floor; private bath.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room with lavatory; private; telephone; references.

86TH, 302 WEST.—Warm, attractively furnished rooms, continuous hot water; telephone.

87TH ST., 207 WEST.—Large outside room, suitable two; steam; convenience; reasonable. Knox.

92D, 204 WEST.—Comfortable housekeeping suite for two; southern exposure. Possons.

93D, 107 WEST.—Large, attractive, sunny front room, alcove, private bath. $8.

99TH, 304 WEST.—Large, attractive single room; elevator apartment; near Riverside. Tomlinson.

101ST ST., 205 WEST, (2 doors from Broadway.)—Finest uptown; beautifully furnished single, double rooms; electricity; maids; elevator; kitchenette and laundry included; $3 to $7. The Ludington.

105TH, 201 WEST.—Choice corner elevator; attractive large, small, reasonable rooms. Bacon.

108TH, 211 WEST.—Clean, newly furnished rooms; bath, steam heat; two blocks Subway and elevated; $3.50 to $7 weekly. Brown, 4797 Riverside.

113TH, 26 WEST.—Very desirable rooms; gentlemen or couple; excellent cooking; $7 up.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Neatly furnished room; bath next; very desirable; gentleman. Apt. 3.

113TH ST., 625 WEST.—Large, double, southern rooms; excellent table; moderate.

122D ST., 540 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive single, double rooms. Apply directly Apartment 51.

123D ST., 528 WEST.—Attractively furnished double, single rooms, $3; refined surroundings. Dana.

124TH ST., 541 WEST.—American family; elevator; Broadway Subway; gentleman; $3. Apt. 21.

184TH ST., 601 WEST.—Outside room; quiet place for permanent, well-bred tenant. Apartment 5D.

CLAREMONT AV.—Attractive single room, bath; block Broadway subway. Morningside 4824. White.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 552, (near 127th St.)—Attractive room or two rooms; bath; light housekeeping; conveniences; reasonable; monthly. Friedland.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 708.—Large, private house; desirable rooms; steam heated; board optional.

THE BROZTELL,
5th Av. and 27th St.
Room and bath, $1.50, $2, $2.50 per day and upward; special rates for permanents and suites; restaurant unsurpassed; special dinners; variee every evening, $1.

Help Wanted Female

15 cents a line.

SPECIAL WORK.—A well-educated woman who has had experience in book work for a special position on our new publication. "The Story of Music." Irving Squire, Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

STENOGRAPHER wanted by a large manufacturing establishment in the Bronx; experienced person, collection department; must have several years' experience in collection and credit work and be a good stenographer; knowledge of bookkeeping necessary; permanent position. Address Box L 277 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Refined young woman to assist in dental office; state age, experience, and salary expected; references required. L., 1,270 Madison Av.

Instruction.

A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES, AEOLIAN HALL, 33 WEST 42D ST. SECRETARIAL COURSES ONLY; STENOGRAPHY, SECRETARIAL, ENGLISH, ACCOUNTANCY, AND SOCIAL AMENITIES. V. M. WHEAT, DIRECTOR.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES

at a reliable school. Registered and Inspected by the Regents of the University of the State of New York.

Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

Help Wanted, Male

15 cents a line.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced senior wanted by firm of certified public accountants; state experience, references, and salary expected; permanent position to right man. L 242 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS.—We need advertising solicitors; only experienced; commission. Panama Journal, Times Building, New York.

BOOKMEN can make quick money selling to their old customers "THE STORY OF MUSIC," just off the press; a short set, making an instantaneous appeal to cultured people. Irving Squire, Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

BOY, BRIGHT AMERICAN, WANTED IN OFFICE OF DRY GOODS COMMISSION HOUSE. M 39 TIMES.

MAN about 30, of energy, may find profitable employment with opportunity for future advancement; experience not necessary; determination to succeed, reference from last employer required; living expenses guaranteed. Ryan, 150 Fifth Av.

REAL ESTATE SALESMAN.—Intelligent young man to learn the real estate business; will be given an exceptional opportunity, and receive a thorough sales training by an old, established firm; commission. Apply Rickert Finlay Realty Co., 1 West 34th.

SALESMEN.—An unusually big opening for shirtwaist salesmen to sell in New York and vicinity; one of the largest lines in the country; applications invited from experienced men used to earning $5,000 and upward and who have strong department store following; give details in first letter; all applications confidential. Address F. S. Jarrett, Sales Manager, 11th and Race Sts., Philadelphia, Penn.

SALESMAN.—A salesman having large, regular following among Manhattan retail drug, cigar, and candy trades, wanted; must be thoroughly reliable, financially and socially; American; for organization and sales management purposes; liberal salary. Manufacturer, P. O. Box 496, Scranton, Pa.

SALESMEN.—Energetic men of good appearance, over 40, to sell patented household article direct from our factory to consumer; with the help of our selling plan, eliminating canvassing, you can earn big money steady all year round; commission. Ask for Mr. Schoenfeld, 58 West 15th St., first floor.

SALESMEN WANTED—No experience required; earn good wages while you learn; position assured; write (or call) for particulars. Address National Salesmen's Training Ass'n, 1,001 C, Candler Bldg., Times Square, New York.

SALESMAN with following in negligee and kimono line; only high class, experienced man wanted; salary and commission. Steell & Higman, 26 West 31st St.

SALESMAN, experienced on mercerized thread, for the manufacturing trade; salary and commission. Y 232 Times.

SALESMAN for brassieres as side line; commission basis. Apply next Monday, The Reichard Co., Kirk Alley, Newark, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER (over 25) with bookkeeping and general office experience in mercantile line to sell high class adding typewriter; salary and commission. Room O, eighth floor, 220 Broadway.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY.—Able-bodied unmarried men between ages of 18 and 35; citizens of United States or men who have legally declared their intention to become citizens, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write the English language. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 749 8th Av., New York City; 383 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; 162 Newark Av., Jersey City, N. J., or any recruiting station.

Musical.

WANTED—A chorus bass for church; salary. Organist, 2 248 Times.

Situations Wanted

15 cents a line.

Female.

DEALERS, PUBLISHERS, AND MANUFACTURERS.
Woman writer, experienced in merchandising and publicity work, wishes new connection; capable manager of advertising and compiler of catalogues or booklets; salary moderate. Write Successful, 408 West 150th St., (Apartment 76.)

MASSEUSE.—Swedish method; $1 treatment; ladies' residences. Professional, 2237 8th Av., (120th.)

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Familiar filing, typewriting, figuring, &c.; $6; references. L 268 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER, (16,) bright, neat American girl; beginner; plain writer; office assistant; no agency; $6. C 160 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. BOOKKEEPER, TYPEwriter.—Neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 410 Grand St.

STENOGRAPHER, capable, conscientious; two years' experience; best references; $10. L 272 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner; neat, rapid typist; business school graduate; $6. L 274 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, assisting bookkeeper; good mathematician, grammarian; quick comprehension; $8. L 258 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, fluent correspondent, high school graduate; 6 years' experience; $12. L 259 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Limited experience; refined girl; assist office duties; $6. L 265 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; familiar filing, billing, &c.; $12. L 267 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER of proved ability, wide experience, rapid, accurate, highly recommended; $12. L 269 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY seeks engagement; salary desired $15. L 270 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 3 years' experience; clean cut; $10. L 260 Times Downtown.

Situations Wanted

15 cents a line.

Male.

AA1 AUDITOR.—Efficient executive, broad public accounting experience, desires permanent engagement, large corporation; highest references. Y 43 Times Downtown.

A.—ACCOUNTANT.—Installs simplified systems that give you exact information required to intelligently plan the development of your business; audits, investigations, reports. Fleming, 35 Nassau St. Telephone Cortlandt 1380.

A.—ACCOUNTANT, RESULTS CERTIFIED.—Books opened, closed, written up, audited, systematized; $5 monthly upward; trial balance; financial statements. Friedlander, 878 Broadway. Telephone 4876 Gramercy.

A.A.—ACCOUNTANT, certified; books opened, closed, audited, systematized, written up; investigations; statements; charges moderate. Louis Gross, 132 Nassau St. Phone Beekman 2730.

ACCOUNTANT—Expert, books opened closed, systematized, audited, written up, kept part time; profit and loss statements, balance sheets investigations. Auditor, 32 Union Square. Phone 2259 Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT.—Audits, investigations; books opened, closed, written up, balanced, systematized, kept part time; terms moderate. Auditor, Room 158, 280 Broadway. Telephone 2647 Worth.

ACCOUNTANT.—Certified; auditing, investigations, accounting systems; superior service, moderate charges. Kenneth Fairbanks, 55 Liberty St. Telephone 6970 Cortlandt.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, formerly with public accountants, bookkeeping experience, desires similar connection; permanent; references. Edward, 517 Chester St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Office man (28;) A1 bookkeeper, correspondent, and detail man; executive ability; six years' experience in responsible positions; moderate salary. C 47 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER wants responsible position; age, 27; Scotch; reliable; references. White, V 39 Times.

BOY, 16; bright, honest, American; intelligent, clean boy. L 247 Times Downtown.

BUTLER.—Japanese, first class butler; tall, clean-cut, honest, personal appearance and disposition, wishes position in small family; first class place preferred; wages $60; personal references. Address H. Kuwana, 405 East 57th St. Phone 4926 Plaza.

CORRESPONDENT, is also very capable stenographer; has had ten years' commercial and legal experience, desires to make a change after the first of the year; highest references. D 234 Times Downtown.

HOUSEMAN useful, wishes position with private family; tend horses, garden, and is handy all-around man; understands his duties; honest, sober; seven years' reference; city or country. V 48 Times.

I WISH TO PLACE my Superintendent, who has been in my employ 9 years; an expert in butter and milk production, intensive farming, fruit and poultry; understands thoroughly all machinery, engines, &c. and can upbuild and produce a profit from any farm or ranch; is A No. 1 in every respect. Only those wishing an experienced and honest man who can take full charge of everything and willing to pay what he is worth need apply. R. Wagoner, Glenbrook, Conn.

POULTRYMAN desires position in poultry plant; can be interviewed at New York poultry show. Y 45 Times.

PRIVATE secretary-companion, (29;) university graduate; traveled extensively; fond of art, literature, and outdoor recreation; vocalist. Write, Beresford, 43 W. 46th.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, OFFICE Assistant.—Reliable American boy; beginner; good penman; rapid, accurate; $8; no agencies. C 150 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, office assistant, 18, public, business school graduate, seeks permanent position; excellent references. L 273 Times Downtown.

TYPEWRITER, correspondent, linguist, (some stenography;) college graduate; $10 to 40 Times.

YOUNG MAN, experienced in office and sales management, possessing executive ability, seeks connection with reputable firm; ten years present concern; change desired to secure field with greater opportunities. Z 245 Times.

YOUNG MAN wishes office position; two years' experience; references; $10. V 43 Times.

YOUNG MAN, refined, speaking French and Spanish, employed during day, wishes evening position, 7 to 11. V 44 Times.

Employment Bureaus

30 cents a line.

Situations Wanted—Domestic.

Call Riverside 4875 for efficient colored servants. Domestic Service Agency, 203 West 98th.

COMPETENT COLORED HELP; all trades supplied. Riverside Agency, 12 West 99th. 1538 Riverside.

FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS.—Reliable chauffeurs; references investigated. Berta Carlson's Employment Agency, 2,494 Broadway, (corner 93d.) Telephone 9527 Riverside.

HOUSEWORKER.—Neat colored girls; references. Harlem Employment Exchange, 2,149 5th Av. Harlem 251.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 135d. 6016 Morningside.

Schools.

30 cents a line.

Dancing.

EXPERT TEACHERS

will give strictly private instruction; Tango, Trot, Boston and all modern dances; during cold and inclement weather automobile transportation to and from, free. Phone 6444 Bedford. 477-479 Green Av. and Nostrand, Brooklyn.

Dressmakers—Milliners.

30 cents a line.

Mme. Domilian, 19 West 103d St., dressmaker, perfect fitting gowns; telephone.

Automobile Exchange

30 cents a line.

Tel. 8194 and 3864 Columbus.

We repair auto radiators, lamps, windshields, tanks, fenders, of every description; no matter how badly damaged the article may be we can repair it to look like new at a great saving of cost; we also sell new auto lamps, windshields, bumpers, and parts at very low prices.

Bargains always on hand. Write for particulars.

HUDSON AUTO LAMP WORKS, INC., 1648-50 Broadway, New York City.

MANUFACTURERS' REBUILT CARS.

Buying cars from us is on the same basis as purchasing new ones; cars taken in exchange. Call or send for list of new and used cars. HAYES-DIFFENDERFER CO., 21 West 62d St.

For Sale.—1914 Stearns Knight, 6-cylinder, 7 passenger touring car; delivered to owner late in October and run about 800 miles; fully equipped with about $300 in extras; car cost $5,200; will sell for $4,000. Address Box Z 247 Times.

55 H. P. Fiat Roadster, overhauled and painted. Nichols, 1,776 Broadway.

Automobiles Wanted.

100 AUTOMOBILES WANTED.

Put money into your pocket by selling at the right place; get your cash quotations and general proposition before disposing of your car; at this time of year we have a long waiting list of customers who are open for all makes and models, runabouts, touring cars, landaulets.

WE BUY OUTRIGHT FOR CASH.
GREEN'S PURCHASING AGENCY,
1,599 Broadway

LAWYER DIES BY GAS, LONELY ON HOLIDAY

Parker, Employed by Ex-Judge, Was Seeking to Establish Himself Here.

FAMILY HAD SENT GIFTS

Policeman Breaking Into Lawyer's Room Finds Him Dead—Man Slashes Throat in Street.

George F. Parker, an attorney whose family lives at 45 St. Paul's Avenue, Brookline, Mass., committed suicide yesterday in his room at 181 West Seventy-third Street by inhaling illuminating gas. Parker had been employed doing legal work for several weeks in the law office of ex-Judge Alton B. Parker, 111 Broadway. He was not related to ex-Judge Parker.

George Parker came to this city five months ago. He had practiced law for fifteen years successfully, first in New Hampshire and later in Boston. It was his intention to become a member of the New York State bar. With this object in view he had made application to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

Parker was at the Broadway office on Wednesday in the best of spirits. Roscoe C. Peck, associated with ex-Judge Parker, had occasion late on that day to telephone to the office. George Parker, who answered the call, talked cheerily, and before hanging up the receiver wished Mr. Peck a merry Christmas.

J. W. Crawford, who occupied the next room to Parker's, detected escaping gas yesterday morning and traced it to the room occupied by the attorney. A policeman, who broke in the door, found Parker dead. He had fitted a tube over the gas jet, placed one end in his mouth, and turned on the gas.

Parker was in good health and the only cause assigned for suicide was that he was lonely. The Christmas holiday had added to his depression.

A letter from his wife was found in his room, in which she said that Christmas gifts from herself and their five children had been forwarded by parcel post.

Parker was making good progress in his work at ex-Judge Parker's office. He had intended to establish himself here.

Afred Knopp, 58 years old, an insurance broker, living with his son Howard at the Manhattan Square Hotel, 50 West Seventy-seventh Street, shot himself in the head yesterday morning. He was taken to the Polyclinic Hospital, where, later in the day, he died.

A well-dressed young man, who apparently had been waiting for someone at Thirty-fourth Street and Third Avenue early last evening, took a razor from his pocket and drew it across his throat. The man fell to the gutter as Patrolman Temple ran up. Dr. Lewsley took the man to Bellevue Hospital, where he was placed in the prison ward. He is not expected to live.

Nobody in the neighborhood knew the man. The police say he is about 25 years of age and five feet seven inches in height. He weighs 135 pounds and has blue eyes and black hair. He wore a new overcoat and a dark suit of clothing made by Anton Helfrich of Sayville, L. I. He had two handkerchiefs, one of which wore the initial "R" and the other "F." A new derby hat bore the initial "G."

PARKER SENT TOYS HOME.

They Reach Children Soon After News of His Death.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 25.—The wife and children of George F. Parker were eating their Christmas dinner in Brookline today when a telegram was received saying that Parker was very ill. A few minutes later a second telegram said Parker was dead. A few minutes later a package of toys sent by Parker for the children was delivered. The eldest of the children is 11 years old. A letter written by her husband also was received by Mrs. Parker.

The news of the suicide of her husband prostrated Mrs. Parker for a time. Late to-day she said that despondency probably had led Parker to kill himself. He was not satisfied with the progress he was making.

Mrs. Parker said that in his letter her husband said that he was greatly disappointed because he could not come home for the holiday.

Mrs. Parker is a daughter of Edwin G. Smith, Sheriff of Hartford County, Conn.

ENGINE BLOWS UP; TWO DIE.

Six Also Injured In Explosion on the Erie Railroad at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 25.—Two men were killed and six were injured when a Wabash Railroad engine, running light, blew up on the Erie Railroad tracks a quarter of a mile east of Main Street, near the northern city line, today.

The dead are:

JOHN THORPE, fireman, Fort Erie, Ont.

GUSTAVE SPANG, night watchman, Buffalo Crushed Stone Company.

The injured are:

JOSEPH CURRAN, engineer, St. Thomas, Ont., shoulder dislocated, cut, and bruised.

ADAM SCHULTZ, switch tender, burned, cut, and bruised.

FRED CLARK, St. Thomas, brakeman, fractured ankle, cut about face and shoulders.

WILLIAM BARTEL, Buffalo, slightly cut by flying debris.

WILLIAM CAMERON, brakeman, Windsor, Ont., slightly.

J. B. SAVAGE, Windsor, Ont., both feet crushed.

The engine came here with a full train crew from Niagara Falls early to-day to pick up a west-bound immigrant train. At the Main Street crossing, Schultz, a switch tender, signaled the engine to stop so that he could get a ride to his home, in East Buffalo.

The engine was barely moving when the explosion occurred. Spang, then about to step on the fender, was struck by the crownshield and carried over 150 feet. Thorpe, the fireman, was standing on the tender. The force of the explosion tilted the rear of the engine upward, and when it came down, Thorpe, who had fallen between the engine and tender, was crushed to death.

Mother, Leaving Children, Ends Life

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 25.—After she had taken her infant son and three daughters to-day to visit her cousing, residing a few blocks distant from her home, Mrs. Fisher Harwell, wife of a business man here, retired to a bedroom and killed herself with a revolver. Her act is attributed to despondency.

FIVE GUNMEN ROB VILE.

Make Him Quiet His Dog, Open His Safe and Get More Than $1,000.

Stephen Vile, a saloonkeeper of 15 Stanton Street, heard a noise in a hallway entering into the barroom where he was engaged, shortly after closing time yesterday morning, in wrapping up Christmas presents for his wife and children, who were asleep upstairs. Vile opened the door and found himself looking into the muzzles of two revolvers.

There were five men in the hallway altogether. After Vile had obeyed the command to put up his hands $575 was taken from his pockets. Two of the men picked up Vile's Christmas presents and placed them under their arms. Then Vile was ordered to open his safe. He hesitated. In a second he felt the point of a carefully sharpened butcher knife at his throat. One of the robbers pricked him sharply upon the Adam's apple several times and told him that if he did not open the safe instantly his throat would be cut.

The robbers raised their voices in ordering Vile to hurry and Vile's big white bulldog awakened with a start and made a leap, but his chain held him. Vile was commanded by the gang to stop the dog's mouth. The saloonkeeper, after being menaced with the butcher knife, shouted "Guglielmo" several times at the dog, but seemed unable to silence it. One of the robbers then struck Vile on the head with the butt of his revolver and ordered him back to the safe. In a minute or two it was opened and the five men gathered up more than $500 in money and jewelry worth several hundred dollars.

After they were gone Vile looked out into his yard and five shots blazed at him. He reported the robbery to the Fifth Street Station.

FIRED IN POLICEMAN'S FACE

But Thief Hiding Behind Door Was No Match for Patrolman McGarry.

Carmak Carmiegel of 18 Rivington Street ran excitedly to Policeman McGarry of the Madison Street Station last night and said that he had been held up and robbed of $25, and that the thief had disappeared into an apartment at 340 Cherry Street.

Policeman McGarry went with Carmiegel to 340 Cherry Street and knocked at the door of the apartment in which the thief was believed to be hiding. There was no response after several knocks, and McGarry put his shoulder to the door and burst it in. As he did so, a revolver was fired close to his face by a man hiding inside. The shot missed its mark and the policeman and his assailant clenched and went to the floor.

When the policeman arose his assailant was unconscious from scalp wounds, the most severe of which was due to the fact that he had struck the door in falling. The prisoner, who gave the name of Philip Detrash, was locked up in the Madison Street Station on charges of robbery, felonious assault, and violating the Sullivan law.

AUTO FALLS INTO A TRENCH.

Piece of Iron Pipe Makes Motor Car Swerve and Two Are Hurt.

A piece of iron pipe that had been thrown into the road by the side of an excavation at 183d Street and the Grand Concourse, caused an automobile accident last night. The automobile was owned by Joseph Russhorn of 1,705 Montgomery Avenue, and was driven by his brother, Louis Russhorn, who had with him Miss Margaret Ansler of 3,133 Decatur Avenue.

The automobile, when it struck the pipe was thrown from its course and fell into the excavation. Russhorn was thrown out and landed on the edge of the cutting, but the automobile turned over, and Miss Ansler was pinned under it in the excavation.

A man living in the neighborhood helped to right the auto and to extricate Miss Ansler. She was found to be suffering from a broken right arm and an injury to her head. Russhorn was injured internally. He and Miss Ansler were taken to their homes.

RAN AUTO INTO OPEN CUT.

Louis Rochon Injured Himself, His Brother and a Girl Friend.

Louis Rochon, 19 years old, of 1,705 Montgomery Avenue, the Bronx, lost control of an automobile which he was driving late yesterday afternoon at 180th Street and Grand Concourse and ran the machine into a hole four feet deep, which had been excavated for a water main.

Miss Margaret Ansler of 3,133 Decatur Avenue, who was riding in the car, suffered a fracture of the right arm and contusions of the chest. Both arms of Louis Rochon were broken. His brother, Joseph Rochon, who owned and was in the car, escaped with bruises.

The injured were treated by physicians from Lebanon Hospital and sent to their homes.

TUGBOAT GOES ASHORE.

The Ice King Breaks Her Propeller Off Sandy Hook.

The tugboat Ice King, belonging to the Cornwall Towing Company, went ashore off Sandy Hook last night, and it is feared that she will be lost. It was reported that the tug had two lighters in tow when her propeller struck a piece of submerged wreckage and it was broken.

Capt. Hobaie and his crew of eight men were taken off, but the Ice King is hard and fast on the sand with six feet of water in her hold.

Father's Pistol Kills Child.

Mary Penna, 6 years old, of 30 Sherlock Place, East New York, died yesterday afternoon in St. Mary's Hospital, in Brooklyn, from a bullet wound. She accidentally shot herself earlier in the day, while she was playing with an automatic pistol which she found under the mattress in her father's bed. Frank Penna, the father, an employe of the Long Island Railroad, was locked up on a charge of violating the Sullivan law.

Hazelton EST. 1849.
PIANOS
One of the few really
ARTISTIC PIANOS
Manufactured to-day.
The piano buyer who accepts appearances for testimony is doomed to disappointment.—*Samuel Hazelton.*
HAZELTON BROS.,
66 UNIVERSITY PLACE.
Block west of Broadway at 11th St.

MISS BRANCE PLANS TO LEAVE FOR WEST

"Hidden Woman" Demands Return of Photograph of Couch and His Widow Complies.

HAS OFFERS IN VAUDEVILLE

Many Tenders of Assistance in Xmas Mail, Also, but All Unheeded —Brother to Visit Her To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., Dec. 25.—Christmas Day brought a large mail to the county jail here for Miss Adelaide M. Brance, whose secret life with Melvin H. Couch for three years in rooms partitioned off from his law office was revealed by his death last Sunday morning. There were scores of Christmas cards from men and women who had read with sympathy the woman's strange story. There were several offers to her from New York theatrical managers to go on the vaudeville stage. Ten letters with special delivery stamps, sent by charitable persons and institutions, contained offers to take care of her. No one was admitted to see Miss Brance to-day, but the jail officials say that she took no interest in the mail. A large number of women from out of town sought interviews with her.

Miss Brance announced to-day that she expected to leave Monticello and go West as soon as she is able to realize on mortgages of which she is the owner. She expects a visit to-morrow from her brother, H. O. Brance of Hartwick, N. Y., but says she will not go home with him. She asserted later that she would not leave Monticello until she had recovered a photograph of Couch which she says the dead lawyer's wife took from her effects.

This photograph, Miss Brance declares, was taken especially for and belongs to her. The county Sheriff today, on behalf of Miss Brance, requested Mrs. Couch to return the photograph, but the request was refused. Upon being informed of this, Miss Brance declared that she would take legal action to compel its return.

"That picture is solely mine," she said, "and no other woman shall possess it."

Later Mrs. Couch returned the photograph to Miss Brance.

"It is the only thing I care for on earth," said Miss Brance to-night. "It is the best Christmas present I could have received."

Miss Louise Couch, a daughter, made a search to-day of the law office and the apartment in which the woman lived in concealment, but found no will of her father. There was found, however, a holographic will of Miss Brance, in which all her property—two mortgages, with a total face value of $642—was left to Couch. The estate left by Mr. Couch is valued at between $7,000 and $10,000.

Miss Brance remained quiet in her cell during the day. A portion of the regular Christmas dinner served to prisoners was left in her cell, with the addition of presents of candy and fruit from some residents of Monticello.

SHOOP WANTS ARBITRATION

To Determine Whether He or Mrs. Young Is Chicago School Head.

CHICAGO, Dec. 25.—Arbitration as a means of determining who is the legal head of Chicago's public schools is favored by John D. Shoop, who asserts that he was illegally ousted on Tuesday as Superintendent to permit the reinstatement of Mrs. Ella Flagg Young.

"We are figuring on a plan for a commission of five men," was the statement made by E. R. Litzinger, Mr. Shoop's attorney. "They may be Judges, reputable attorneys, or a mixed commission of business men and attorneys."

Whether this plan is to be followed will be determined to-morrow at a meeting with the four men who were ousted by Mayor Harrison as members of the Board of Education after the board had failed to re-elect Mrs. Young at the annual meeting two weeks ago.

No definite acceptance of her re-election to the Superintendency has been received from Mrs. Young, who is resting at Tryon, N. C., but it is the understanding of Mayor Harrison and others that she will accept.

Jewish Chautauqua 20 Years Old.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 25.—Men and women prominent in Jewish educational activities throughout the country were present at the opening session of the twentieth annual assembly of the Jewish Chautauqua Society of America here tonight. Simon Wolf of Washington presided, and complimented Dr. Henry Berkowitz of this city, who founded the organization years ago and is still its Chancellor. Perry Frankel, the President, read his annual message, outlining the work accomplished during the past year. A letter from President Wilson, expressing his regret at his inability to be present, was read.

Henry W. Savage Produces "Sarl."

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 25.—Henry W. Savage's first new production of the season, "Sarl," a Hungarian operetta, an English adaptation of "Der Zigeunerprimas," was given its first presentation in America in this city to-night. The cast includes Mizzi Hajos, Blanche Duffield, Charles Meakins, Carl Stall, T. Wilmuth Merkyl, J. Humbird Duffey, and a number of other artists. The production and costuming is fashioned after the latest European models.

WOMAN INTERVENES AGAIN.

Miss Hinck Fights High School Plans, but Board Adopts Them.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, Dec. 25.—Miss Louise C. Hinck, the only woman member of the Montclair Board of Education, made another effort to-night to prevent the appropriation of $560,000 for the construction of a new Montclair High School, planned by Starrett & Van Vleck, architects, of New York. Miss Hinck, who has built more than sixty buildings in Montclair, argues that the plans are not suitable for a high school and that the selection of plans should be made after competitive bidding.

The board first voted to adopt the plans and to ask for $560,000 to carry them out on Dec. 20. Miss Hinck attacked the legality of this action, on the ground that the signature of the Secretary, which is required by law, was not attached to the notices of the meeting. After considering this objection, the other members of the board decided to make certain of the legality of their proceedings by voting for the plans and the appropriations at a correctly called meeting to-night.

Miss Hinck appeared this evening and said the board had no power to do over again what it had done on Dec. 20, and that the second meeting could only be legal after the courts had decided that the first meeting was illegal. Miss Hinck added that the legality of the first meeting would be tested in the courts. The Board of Education went ahead with its programme in spite of her objections, and duplicated the action taken on Dec. 20.

It is thought that Miss Hinck may carry her point yet and have the school plans thrown open to competitive bidding. She is a sister of Ernest C. Hinck, Mayor of Montclair. If the appropriation of the $560,000 is not accomplished with ironclad legality by the first of next year, Mayor Hinck can defeat it by appointing new members to the board in sympathy with his sister's view.

FIRE NEAR A THEATRE.

Audience Undisturbed Although Blaze Caused $30,000 Damage.

Shortly after 8 o'clock last night Henry Ostwell, whose jewelry store is near the corner of Eighty-sixth Street, at 1,524 Third Avenue, found smoke coming out of the front ventilators as he was about to enter the store to inspect his stock. Policeman Morris of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station turned in one alarm, and Acting Battalion Chief Reddy turned in a second. The fire found its way into a Christmas toy shop, which occupied half of the premises, and then upstairs to the second floor.

Around the corner is the Eighty-eighth Street Theatre. A performance was going on there at the time, but no one in the theatre apparently was aware of the fire, although the firemen fought the flames for three hours, part of the time from the alleyway in the rear of the theatre building.

The damage was put down at $30,000, most of it to the jewelry stock in Ostweil's store. Adler's shoe store, next door, suffered to some extent from water damage. The firemen had to break a valuable plate glass window in Adler's store in order to reach the flames. Two firemen, Fred Shields and James Macdonald of Engine Company 22, were slightly injured by falling glass.

During the fire Detectives Consis and Ryan of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station took charge of Ostweil's jewelry stock and cleared the street of a number of curious looking spectators, who were looking hungrily at the array of gold ornaments and watches hanging in plain view.

SAVES MAN IN SUBWAY.

Policeman Who Jumps to Tracks Faces Perilous Conditions.

Patrolman John Hallahan, attached to the Central office, jumped to the northbound local tracks of the Subway at the Grand Central Station yesterday afternoon to rescue Frank Dolan, 52 years old, of 427 West Fortieth Street, a laborer, employed by the Interborough.

Hallahan had seen Dolan fall to the tracks. He immediately jumped to his assistance, and as he attempted to lift Dolan the roar of an arproaching train was heard. Special Policeman Reilly ran to the south end of the platform and jumped to the tracks with a red flag. The motorman saw him, and as Reilly stepped to safety the brakes were applied.

There were frightened cries from the passengers on the platform as the train bore down on the two men. Hallahan was struggling to lift Dolan to the platform, but no one dared to jump to Hallahan's assistance.

The motorman put on his emergency brakes and brought the train to a standstill about ten feet from the men. Dolan was then lifted to the platform. He was uninjured and went home.

SAVES STRANGLING MAN.

Policeman Draws Piece of Cup Thrown at Him from His Throat.

Carlo Dominick, a dish washer, of 307 Seventh Avenue, was saved from choking to death on a piece of a cup three inches long, which had been thrown at him, and which went through his cheek and down his throat, by Patrolman McManus, of the West Thirtieth Street Station, last night.

Dominick fought with a man in his home and ran to the hall when the man threw a cup at him. The cup broke his jaw and a piece of it penetrated his cheek and entered his throat. Neighbors called Policeman McManus, who drew the piece of china from Dominick's throat. The injured man was taken to the New York Hospital.

MRS. BENNETT IS 102.

Woman Who Has Never Worn Glasses Celebrates Her Birthday.

Mrs. Thomas Bennett celebrated her 102d birthday yesterday at her home, 132 Webster Avenue, Brooklyn, surrounded by her children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren. She was born in Dublin, and came to America in 1858. She can remember the early events of Queen Victoria's reign. Her husband died forty years ago. In her long life she has never worn glasses and she can see to read newspapers and do her sewing now.

She has been ill from a cold for a week and her doctor did not wish her to leave her bed yesterday, but she insisted upon spending the day with her descendants, who had come over from Philadelphia to see her. Mrs. Bennett has had nine children, but only two are living now.

HIPPODROME
6th Av., 43d, 44th. Daily Mat. 2. Best Seats $1. Ev. 8. 1,000 People. Carnival of Sports. 20 Fire Thrills.
A—M—E—R—I—C—A
Suffragette Parade. Plunging Auto. Court of Honor. First Steamer Through Panama Canal.
Winter Garden Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day, To-morw and Tues. 2:20. All Star Cast
LAST 2 Weeks The Pleasure Seekers
Sunday Night Concert. Best Bill in New York.

FAREWELL OF FORBES-ROBERTSON LAST WEEKS
To-night at 8:15, Light That Failed
Sat. Mat...Passing 3d Floor Back
Sat. Eve.....Othello
All next week—Mats. Thur. & Sat., Last 8 Performances—Shaw's "Caesar & Cleopatra"
(with GERTRUDE ELLIOTT) at the Shubert
THEA., 44th W. of B'way.

COMEDY. Evs. 8:10. Mats.To-m'w & Tues. 2:10
ALEXANDRA CARLISLE in The Marriage Game and MIMI AGUGLIA in SALOME

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S Thea., 39th, near B'way. Evgs. 8:30.
7 x 100 LAUGHS!
THE 7-FOLD HIT,
7 WE ARE 7
By ELEANOR GATES.
"Clever and amusing * * * Made us laugh tinklingly and ringingly."—*Alan Dale.*
"A whimsical hit."—*Van Vechten, Press.*
"Distinctly novel and amusing."—*Herald.*
"Altogether original and amusing."—*Reamer, Sun.*
"Amusing farce."—*Ruhl, Tribune.*
SPECIAL MATINEE TO-DAY 2:30
SEATS 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

Playhouse 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats.To-day,To-m'w & Wed.,2:20
POPULAR MATINEE TO-DAY. $1.50.
The Things That Count

44th MUSIC HALL | Last Week | Eva Tanguay & Her Own Co.
Lew Fields, Prop. Daily Mats. Prices 25c. up.

44th St. Theatre— NEXT MON. Seats Now
For London Gaiety Theatre Co. & Production.
THE GIRL ON THE FILM
Ev. & Sat. Mat. 50c. $2. Wed. Mat. Best Seats $1.50.

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs., 8:15.
Mats. To-day, To-m'w & Wed.
HIGH JINKS
with Elizabeth Murray and Tom Lewis

Booth Thea., 45th, w. of B'way. Mats.To-m'w & Thurs., 2:30. Evgs., 8:45.
"FANTASY WITH MUSIC"
Prunella
with Marguerite Clark.
"Delightful."—*Press.*

LITTLE THEA., 240 W. 44th. DEC. 30
Beginning TUESDAY,
The Philanderer
By BERNARD SHAW
Seats Now on Sale. Extra Mat. New Year's.

CASINO B'way & 39th. Evs. 8:20.
Last Week Mat.To-m'w, 2:20
Oh, I Say!
WEEK MON., DEC. 29. TWICE DAILY.
ANNA HELD AND HER JUBILEE COMPANY

39TH ST. THEATRE, Near Broadway.
Evs.8:20.Mats. To-m'w & Wed., 2:20.
AT BAY
Extra Mat.New Year's.
Souvenirs 100th time Saturday Mat., Jan. 3d.

48th St.Thea. SEASON'S BIGGEST SUCCESS
Ev.8:20.Mats.To-day,To-m'w&Thurs.
TO-DAY
EXTRA POPULAR PRICE MATINEE TO-DAY. BEST SEATS, $1.50.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE. Evenings 8.
DAILY MATINEES AT 2.
Hop O'My Thumb, with De Wolf Hopper

PRINCESS THEATRE
39 St. nr. B'way. Ev.8:30. Reg.Mts.Wed. & Sat.2:30
TO-DAY) "IB and LITTLE CHRISTINA"
AT 2:30 } with Special Bill.
To-night At 8:30. } THE FAMOUS FIVE SENSATION-DRAMAS: "En Deshabille." "Hari-Kari." "The Black Mask." "The Bride." "Russia."

WEST END 125th, w. of 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w & Wed., 2:15.
THE LURE DIRECT FROM BROADWAY.

Cort 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Matinees To-m'w & Wed.,2:20. Laurette Taylor in "Peg o' My Heart."

Royal 1 blk. f'm 149 St.& 3d Av. Ev.8:15. Matinee To-morrow, 2:15. Rupert Hughes' "EXCUSE ME"
Next Week—Bertha Kalich in Rachel.

ORATORIO
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
Louis Koemmenich, Conductor
The Messiah
Soloists: Mme. Corinne Rider-Kelsey, Miss Christine Miller, Mr. Evan Williams, Mr. Frederic Martin, N. Y. Symphony Orchestra
Dec. 26 2:15 Carnegie Hall Dec. 27 8:15
Seats 75c to $2, at Box Office or 1 W. 34th. In Brooklyn, Chandler-Ebel Music Co.

CARNEGIE HALL. To-morrow Afternoon (Saturday) at 3.
YSAYE
First Recital. Program includes Faure, Bruch, Handel, Saint-Saens, Wienlawski, Bach. Seats at Box Office. M'gement R. E. Johnston

Carnegie Hall, Sunday Aft., Dec. 28, at 3.
JOINT RECITAL
MME. JEANNE Jomelli | Mr. WILLIAM Hinshaw
Soprano. Baritone.
Seats at Box Office. Popular Program & Prices.

CARNEGIE HALL { Tues. Ev., Dec. 30th, 8:30 / Tues. Ev., Jan. 6th, 8:30
Dean C. Worcester
THE WILD TRIBES OF THE PHILIPPINES
With Wonderful Motion Pictures and Lantern Slides. Seats now on sale at Box Office and all Agencies 50c. to $1.50. Box Seats, $2.00.

CENTURY OPERA HOUSE / CENTRAL PARK WEST 62D ST.
Nights at 8. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2.
This week and next Mon. night, "CARMEN." Week begin'g next Tues. Night, "LOUISE."

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th Burlesque To-day
SAM HOWE AND HIS LOVEMAKERS

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.
Fri., Sat. Mat., ASCHENBRODEL; Fri. & Sat. Eve., FAUST; Sun., HUTTENBESITZER.

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Academy 14 St., Irv. Pl. Mat. Daily, 10-20-30c. Stock Co. in "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN"

MURRAY HILL. Evgs. 8:15. BURLESQUE. Mat. To-day. THE GAY NEW YORKERS.

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Truly Warner has taken Velour Hats out of the staple old men's class by introducing a Velour Hat with the new smart droop brim effect and all the style ginger that Mr. Goodresser is looking for.

You will find this hat at Truly Warner Stores only, and you will find the price is $3 instead of what it should be—$5.

Buy him a gift certificate at one of my stores and let him select his own hat. Mail order charges prepaid.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evs. 8:10. Mats. To-m'w, Wed. & N. Yr's.
ETHEL BARRYMORE
TANTE By C. Haddon Chambers after the novel.
MON., JAN. 5—Seats New Year's Day.
MAUDE ADAMS THE LEGEND OF LEONORA
LYCEUM 45 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. First Mat. To-m'w, 2:15.
Miss Billie Burke
In a modern play of North American Homestead Life, by W. S. Maugham.
THE LAND OF PROMISE
CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w, Wed. & N. Yr's.
DAVID BELASCO presents
THE MAN INSIDE
A Drama of Crime, by Roland B. Molineux.
BELASCO 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w & Thur. 2:15.
FRANCES STARR in HENRI BERNSTEIN'S THE SECRET
GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w, Wed. & N. Yr's.
—LAST 2 WEEKS—
FANNIE WARD in Madam President "WOULD MAKE A SPHINX LAUGH."—*American.*
FULTON 46 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. POPULAR MAT. TO-DAY.
THE MISLEADING LADY REGULAR MAT. TO-MORROW.
HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-m'w, Wed. & N. Year's.
"What Bunty Did for the Scotch"
GEN. JOHN REGAN
Does for the Irish—but More cleverly."—N. Y. World.
WALLACK'S B'y & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-m'w, Wed. & N. Year's. 2:20.
A Great Actor in a Thrilling Play,
MR. CYRIL MAUDE
in the tremendously successful comedy drama,
"GRUMPY"
HARRIS THEATRE, W. 42D ST. NEXT MON.
DIRECT FROM THE LONGACRE THEATRE.
ADELE
CONTINUING ITS 12 MONTHS' RUN.
ORIGINAL CAST & PRODUCTION INTACT
Seats Now Selling 8 Weeks Ahead, including New Year's Eve & Matinee.
HARRIS THEATRE, 42d St., W. of B'way. TO-DAY (FRI.) also TO-MOR. (SAT.) MATINEE MAT. & NIGHT
Madame Yorska in La Vierge Folle and Le Fassant
GLOBE Ann Swinburne
B'way & 46th. Evs. 8:20. Mats. T'm'w & Jan.1
in Victor Herbert's Operetta, The Madcap Duchess
New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evs. 8:10. Mats. T'm'w & Wed., 2:10.
EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.
Klaw & Erlanger's New Musical Comedy,
The Little Cafe
by Ivan Caryll & C. M. S. McLellan.
NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE
Special Performance TO-DAY, Sunday, Monday & Tuesday Afts. at 3; SUN. EVE., 8:30.
Cut This Coupon Out, Take It to the Box Office With 25c. It Entitles You to the Best 50c. Seat, Any Performance.
GOOD FOR 25c
New Amsterdam Theatre, To-day, Sunday, Monday & Tuesday Afts. at 3. Sun. Eve. 8:30.
Klaw & Erlanger's Wonderful Photo Drama,
THE LIFE AND WORKS OF THE IMMORTAL COMPOSER, RICHARD WAGNER
With Grand Organ Recital. (T.)
KNICKERBOCKER. B'way, 38 St. Evs. 8:10. MATS. TO-M'W, WED. & NEW YEAR'S.
Wm. H. Crane—Douglas Fairbanks
Amelia Bingham & Patricia Collinge
IN "THE NEW HENRIETTA"
LIBERTY W. 42d St. n'r B'way. LAST 2 WEEKS
Eve. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w, Wed. & New Year's.
CHRISTIE MACDONALD in Greatest Light Opera Success of this Season.
SWEETHEARTS
GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:30. Matinee To-morrow.
ELSIE FERGUSON
in Wm. Hurlbut's Iowan Comedy, The Strange Woman
GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way & 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w & Wed.
EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.
POTASH & PERLMUTTER
COHAN & HARRIS' ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:20. To-day Mat.—Popular. Mats. To-day & To-m'w, Tues. & New Year's.
Laughs Mystery Melodrama Thrills
7 COHAN'S BEST PLAY
KEYS TO BALDPATE
GRAND, 23 St., 8 Av. Mat. To-m'w, 25, 50, 75. Richard Bennett, "DAMAGED GOODS."
Next Week...."BUNTY PULLS THE STRINGS."

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
To-day Matinee at 2:30. Prices from 75c. to $2.50. Haensel and Gretel. Alten, Mattfeld, Robeson; Reiss, Leonhardt. Cond. Morgenstern.
To-night, 7:45. Siegfried. Gadski, Matzenauer; Urlus, Reiss, Griswold, Goritz. Cond., Hertz.
Sat. at 2. Boheme. Farrar, Alten; Cristalli, Gilly, Didur, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 8. Pop. Prices. Aida. Destinn, Ober; Martinelli, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Toscanini.
Sun. at 8:30. Pop. Price Concert. Verdi Night. Case, Braslau; Amato, Althouse, Cristalli. Orch. Cond., Hageman.
Next Mon. at 8. Rosenkavaller. Ober, Hempel, Case; Goritz, Well. Jorn. Cond., Hertz.
Wed. at 8. Manon. Farrar; Caruso, Gilly, Rothier, Segurola. Cond., Toscanini.
Thurs. Mat. at 1. Parsifal. Fremstad; Jorn, Braun, Well, Goritz. Cond., Hertz.
Thurs. at 8:15. Traviata. Hempel, Maubourg; Amato, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
Fri. at 8:15. First time. L'Amore del Tre Re. Bori, Braslau, Duchene; Ferrari-Fontana (debut), Amato, Didur. Cond., Toscanini.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tues., Dec. 30, at 8. Tannhauser. Gadski, Fremstad; Urlus, Braun, Well. Cond., Hertz.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

SUNDAY EVENING CONCERTS
THE DELLA ROBBIA ROOM
The VANDERBILT Hotel
MISS HELEN HEINEMAN, Prima Donna. Noted Soprano Abroad and also in America.
Dinner-de-Luxe seven to nine o'clock. Two dollars and fifty cents

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Walter Damrosch Conductor.
Subscriptions. Eight Sun. Aftern'ns Beginning Jan. 4. Seats now on sale at Room 1201, AEOLIAN HALL.
Soloists: Frieda Hempel, Fritz Kreisler, Carl Flesch, George Barrere, Wilhelm Bachaus, Florence Hinkle, Ada Sassoli, Katharine Goodson, Jacques Renard, Oscar Seagle

LYCEUM THEATRE. 45th St., near B'way. Next Monday. Also Jan. 5th & 8. Seats Now. ANNUAL HOLIDAY MATINEES KITTY CHEATHAM

CARNEGIE HALL, Sat. Aft., Jan. 3, 2:30. KREISLER Tkts. 75c. to $2. Now on sale at Box Office. C. A. Ellis, Mgt. Steinway Piano.

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COLONIAL DAILY MAT. 25c. Anna Held's Daughter, Claude Gillingwater & Co., Avon Comedy 4, others.
ALHAMBRA DAILY MAT. 25c. Stone & Kalisz, Robt. T. Haines & Co., Clark & Verdi, Henry Lewis, others
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Palace B'way & 47th St. Evs. 25c to $1.00. 2,000 Mat. Seats 50c. BERT WILLIAMS, Morris Cronin, Charles Grapewin & Co., Odiva & Her Seals, Vanderbilt & Moore, Florence Tempest, and 6 others.
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5TH AVE. B'way Daily 1:45 and 7:45. Nights reserved seats in Orch. and Balcony. 50c.
CLARK & HAMILTON Ralph Herz, "The Willow Pattern Plate" with Wm. Pruette, Robt. L. Dailey & Co., ors. ADELE RITCHIE
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WEBER'S THEATRE, B'way, 29th St. Daily, 2, 4, 7 & 9 P. M. 25c
White Slave Photo Drama. "TRAFFIC IN SOULS"
JARDIN de DANSE Dancing & High Class Cabaret Carnival of Dancing Stars. 8:30 to 1 Teas 3 to 6:30
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Last Week at This Theatre
STARTING NEXT MONDAY. Seats Now.
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IOLE A New Musical Comedy with FRANK LALOR
Adolf Philipp Theatre, 57th St., nr. 3d Av. Ev. 8:20. Matinee To-m'w, 2:20. Tel. Plaza 812.
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Musical Comedy with Adolf Philipp & Co.
BRONX Opera House, 149 St. & Brook Ave. Mat. To-day Mutt & Jeff in Panama
Next Week—ROSE STAHL in "Maggie Pepper."
OPENS TO-DAY
POULTRY SHOW
9 A. M. TO 11 P. M.
MADISON SQ. GARDEN, 25TH ANNUAL SHOW.
Grand display of all breeds, Pigeons, Game Birds, Bantams, Fancy Fowls, Exhibition Yards, &c.
Championship Cat Show
Tues. & Wed., Dec. 30 & 31.
ADM. 50c